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ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE CONSUMPTIVE.

O look upon this wasted form,
'Twas beauty's richest mould,
When health was flush and love was warm,
But now 'tis pale and cold.

My blood did beat as proud as thine,
I felt it on my brow;
But ah! the hectic glow is mine,
It beats but faintly now.

Consumption's lean, and greedy worm
Is feasting on my frame;
And soon, Oh! soon, my wearied term
Shall end, and quench life's flame.

My soul was once as light and free,
My heart with joy was glad;
The world has now no joys for me,
Its pleasures make me sad.

The glowing sun doth rise as bright,
And nature smile as gay,
Yet I do sicken at the sight,
And loathing turn away.

Around my heart the blood doth chill,
The cold sweat's on my brow,
My eyes are glazed, my pulses thrill,
Oh Death! I thank thee now. M. C.

SONNET.

THE SUN.

Behold yon brightly glitt'ring orb of night,
Leaping with golden rays the gorgeous skies,
At thro' the vast expanse of heav'n it flies,
And scatters o'er the world its radiant light.

Oh glorious offspring of a God supreme,
By whom thy destined course was pre-ordain'd,
By whose all-pow'rful arm thou art sustain'd,
Those works with gratitude and amazement teem.

Oh out of nothing, bade thee quick arise,
And from thy obscure, mysterious birth,
Illuminate the dark and dreary earth,
And manifest the power of an all-wise.

How great and wonderful must therefore be
His pow'r, his goodness, and his majesty. R.

CREEDS AND WATCHES.

If Adam had obey'd the law,
So mercifully given,
He had not fled before the sword,
From beauty's blooming heaven.

And if his children could agree,
All angry fires to smother,
Though Eden's vanish'd, every heart
Would blossom like another.

I went into an old man's shop,
And ask'd him of his trade;
"Watch-making, sir," said he—and I,
How many have you made?

"I've work'd," said he, "for twenty years,
Through every change of weather;
And many thousand watches, sir,
Is that time, put together."

"And did they all agree," said I,
"When ask'd the time of day?
Would ev'ry ticking watch, my friend,
The proper hour say?"

"Why, after I assum'd a watch,
To set the wheels and pin it,
It mostly talked in the hour,
But varied in the minute."

"Alas!" said I, the works of men,
In meaning will unite;
But men themselves, the work of God,
Agree alone—to fight."

Said he, "though dreadful war exists,
And ev'ry sect would win it,
Like watches, all repeat the hour,
But differ in the minute."

I saw the justness of his words,
And shook his hand sincerely,
And when I left the old man's shop,
I felt I lov'd him dearly.

And oh! that all religious sects,
Who quarrel for the minute;
Would loudly cry the hour! and hear'n
Would find the world within it.

TIMOTHY.

TO MY GUARDIAN.

Friend of my youth, to thee I string
The harp of pleasing praise;
Friend of my life, to thee I sing
The deeds of other days.

It is a pleasing pain to look
Upon the years gone by,
To read, in Time's indelicate book,
With retrospection's eye.

There is a pleasure of the mind,
To melancholy wed,
To which no language hath assign'd,
A name, as it is said.

That pleasure is to gaze afar,
Upon our youthful years;
Where joy appears a shining star,
Even bright as our own tears.

And then, when down the rolling stream,
I cast my anxious eye,
I see one brilliant beam gleam,
It wash a moonlight sky.

Friend of my youth, I there behold
Thy generous form, as when
You led me to Minerva's fold,
And gave me childhood's pen.

And now in manhood's nobler days,
The same essays to sing,
For Erato knows thee praise,
And her sweet flowers doth bring.

And should the smile of brilliant fame,
Down on my after years,
I'll bless thee in thy grave—thy name
Embalm with generous tears.

I seek not wealth, 'tis but a blank
That leaves us when we die;
The rich man's memory is decay'd,
When death seals up his eye.

Like Pliny, I would wish to veil
With bright illustrious fame,
That when, with all the mighty dead
I sleep, to leave a name.

If on my solitary tomb,
One wreath of fame shall be,
Ascribed shall be that brilliant bloom,
Friend of my youth, to thee.

MILFORD BARD.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Animus hominis, quicquid sibi imperat, obtinet.
P. SYRUS.

The human intellect may accomplish whatever it resolves.

Although man cannot wholly efface the attributes of his debased nature, nor escape from the labyrinth of error into which he has fallen, yet gifted with a knowledge of his former state and future destiny, he still extends his arms to the embrace of that excellence which he never, but in fancy, can attain. Endued with an innate consciousness that virtue is desirable, he conceives the most perfect systems of self-government; but influenced by arbitrary passions, rejects their control; but though perfection cannot be hoped for, though disappointment must follow anticipations of immaculate purity, yet duty forbids us to embark upon the ocean of life without a compass or a rudder. We must mark out a line of principle for the regulation of our conduct, or our virtue, at best, but too frail, will be endangered by every turbulence of passion, every vortex of seductive pleasure.

The influence of firmness and resolution in the mind, maintains the superiority of reason and intelligence over the baser passions; with a determined moderation, it governs the feelings and inclinations, and is vigilant to protect against the encroachments of temptation. With a calm, circumspect consideration, the resolute contemplates the different paths of life, and having determined their course, steadily pursue it, diverted from their purpose neither by the whisperings of doubt nor the allurements of hope; while the fickle followers of inconstancy waver from object to object, vainly seeking that progression from which their frequent abberrations preclude them.

A correct resolution, prudently formed and perseveringly persisted in, soon confirms its own power, by the support of a rigid habit. It guides the heart through the troubles of humanity, unscared by its afflictions and unintoxicated by its joys. The contagious touch of depravity cannot corrupt it, and the assaults of temptation, by exciting resistance, but add to the stability of its virtue.

Thus diligently eradicating from his mind those inherent defects which blemish and obscure the beauty of the landscape, "he pursues the even tenor of his way," to that quiet haven, where felicity is the inalienable reward of resolute virtue.

Irresolution, child of weakness, is the production of a mind sensible of its own impotency, and distrusting the propriety of every previous determination; trembling at its own pusillanimity, it thinks the present moment is ever accompanied by more wisdom than the preceding. The ideas of the irresolute, like the misty conceptions of the idiot, reign solitary and dominant, until supplanted by another despot more feeble and fickle than its predecessor; ever inconsistent, he grasps at perfection, yet is content with guiltiness. He reforms but to sink deeper into the first allurement; corrects his vices but to renew them; "repents and re-repents, and dies the same."

Unhappily, the wretch, whose mind, enfeebled by iterated indulgencies, at length becomes the sport of every fancy, the victim of every enticement! Those pure principles of virtue, which, in the buoyancy of youth, glowed like the translucent mountain lake, blushing with the beams of morning, are stagnate and putrescent with the corruption of temptation's meridian sun, and oppressed by the consciousness of his own imbecility, he is compelled reluctantly to witness their vitiation without one effort to retrieve them.

Thus alternately allured by desire, and racked by penitence, hating himself and despised by his fellow creatures, he drags on his miserable existence, and when his frailties shall be hid from the eye of censure by the curtain of death, his friends, if he have a friend, when dropping a tear at the remembrance of virtues meditated, will shudder at the recollection of vices committed. T.

From the London Times.

LIFE IN THE WEST.

BY A FLAT ENLIGHTENED.

This is an amusing and not an uninstructive book, written by the same hand which has occasionally furnished letters to the Times upon the subject of the Gaming-house under the signature of "Expositor." Its pretensions to literary merit are not considered; but the facts contained in it are curious, and sometimes important. The object of the work, as set forth in the title, is to expose the variety of frauds and robberies which the keepers of Gambling houses, the promoters of "fights" and racing or shooting "matches," &c. are in the habit of practising on those who are unwary enough to be drawn into communication with them; and many of the particulars which are given, relating to the more notorious gamesters, and gaming establishments (by name) about town, are entitled, we believe, entirely to credit. The chapters in the second volume which describes the enormous sums realized by the keepers of the detestable places called "Hells," in the neighbourhood of St. James', will be apt to stagger the uninitiated reader; but the style in which these offenders live, and the fortunes which they acquire, are sufficient proof of the fact, and a very little calculation will show that there is nothing in it contrary to probability. The secret of the extraordinary profitableness of some retail trades—as the trade of keeping a gin shop—which are not carried on contrary to law: it is the rapid *turn of money*; less the rate of profit upon each transaction than the frequency with which the transaction occurs. The profits of the "Bank," for example—that is to say, the "odds" of winning in its favour—at the game of *Rouge et Noir* (which is one of the fairest games that are played at public tables,) are one and a half per cent. upon all the money staked. This does not appear, at first sight, to be a very high rate of advantage; but if the odds were five-sixth less, that is to say, a quarter per cent. instead of one and a half, the "bank would still realise a fortune." For the advantage, it will be observed, applies, not at all to the amount of money *won or lost*, but to the amount of money *staked*, in the course of any given evening. Twenty thousand pounds may be *staked* at an open table in an hour, upon which the *gain or loss*, among the parties who play, may not be five hundred. *Every time* a guinea is put upon the *Rouge et Noir* table, the odds in favour of the "bank" are equal to a deduction of one and a half per cent. upon it. It *cannot* remain down so long as *five minutes* the game, or "coup," as it is called, is decided within that period; and thus, when it has been put down *sixty-seven times*, (which very soon happens) the banker's chance has absorbed it *entirely*. Incredible as this fact appears, it is nevertheless perfectly undoubted. Supposing 500*l.* to be staked upon each "coup," (which is supposing rather a low average stake for a considerable house,) and only thirty-three "coups" (which are a small number to take where each occupies less than five minutes) to be played in an evening; the certain advantage of the bank is equal to one and a half per cent. upon 500*l.* thirty-three times over; which gives a gain of 242*l.* 10*s.* for the play of the evening; or rather more than 81,000*l.* if the same rate of play were continued daily for a year! Thus is the condition of the players at the *Rouge et Noir* table, supposing the game to be played fairly, which is not always the case, as the author shows; though cheating is rather difficult. At hazard, the chances of the table are still larger than at *Rouge et Noir*, and the game still more rapid, besides which, the modes of fraud are so numerous that even professed swindlers can hardly ensure the playing it with security. At every game in which cards *pass through the hands of the players*—from "three card loo," to "whist"—*cut* cards which are easily substituted for the fair ones originally furnished, put the fair player entirely into the hands of the sharper who is opposed to him: and at "Whist" the thing is managed even without this very easy assistance: the person to be cheated being regularly "sold," as the phrase is, by his own partner. Subject to such a state of things, therefore, it will not be surprising that, as the writer of the *Life in the West* states, it is *impossible* for any fair play to win; and indeed, if the thing were otherwise, it would be a little surprising how so many persons contrive to *live entirely* by play! The examples, and calculations by which the various assertions of the author are made out, are interesting and satisfactory, but they are too much extended to be quoted in our columns. Recommending the book therefore to our readers generally, for the utility, much more than the entertainment, of the information it affords, we shall pick out a few of the paragraphs, which (standing by themselves) will be intelligible, as a test rather than a competent example of its quality.

The keepers of gaming-houses, as we have already observed, are rich and clad in purple and fine linen.—The people who haunt them are divided into three classes, in each of which they figure in their turn, as follows:—

"The first class consists of those newly introduced, plenty of money at immediate command, surrounded by the affections and esteem of friends and relatives, great in resources, of a contented, happy, healthful, and respectable appearance, with gold watches and a variety of other costly ornaments. It is a matter of joke and speculation with the second and third class, how long those appendages to a gentleman will be retained, keenly recollecting how they had been compelled to part with their own. Some have carriages, horses, servants, &c. These are treated with marked respect—bows and smiles at every turn; but in a short time they begin to feel the griping influences of such places, and all their advantage by degrees to wither, when most of them are seen descending to the second class.

"The second class is composed of those who formerly held a situation in the first. Those wear upon their visages a look of care and deep anxiety, and have nearly drained their resources dry; their friends beginning to be shy and turn their backs upon them. From having a good change of habiliments, they now appear, day after day, with the same clothes, though still of genteel appearance. Their horses, &c. all sold off, and their watches and ornaments at the pawnbroker's, when many of them rapidly descends to the third class. This being observed, an awkward show of respect is paid them by the creatures of the hells; in short, they can scarcely treat them with common civility.

"The third class—Here it would be well if there were nothing more to disclose. The third class consists of those who have descended from the first class to the second, and have at last reached a degree of abject misery truly heart rending. Their money all gone, their resources wholly dried up, and their connexions and friends (hopeless of them) entirely lost to them. They present pictures of the deepest distress, want, and despair, not knowing where to obtain a meal one over another, or how to secure a bed, night after night, their clothes faded and threadbare. The closely buttoned-up coat but ill conceals the absence of a waistcoat or a shirt, or the soil of them. These then, are shut out from 'hell' to 'hell', till none but the lowest description will admit them. At night they flock to the English hazard house, where they bury their miseries in sleep upon chairs, or upon the ground. Many will group together, and utter bitter and horrid imprecations upon their follies and unhappy condition."

The bankers cheat at every game where it is possible; their enormities are too voluminous to allude to. The players, (however, as the influence of good company is proverbial) do, a little in the fraudulent way now and then.

A SKETCH OF GERMANY.

BY A GERMAN.

Germany is the heart of Europe; dangerous to none of the other states, it is beneficent to all. It supports thirty millions of inhabitants upon 12,000 geographical square miles, which makes 2,667 souls for every mile. The country which is the least populous is Mecklenburg, which has but 1,670 inhabitants per square mile, whilst Wertemburgh has 3,867. The revenue of all the states of the German Confederation together, may amount to about 200,000,000 florins, (rather more than £18,000,000 sterling,) and their armies to 300,000 men. Germany would have become the first power of Europe, if it had been united. The humiliation it experienced under Napoleon had been prepared beforehand. The civil list, for instance, of the last emperor, as such, was no more than 13,884 florins, or about £1,260 sterling!

Watered by three seas, Germany has not one military sea-port. Its frontiers are undefined, and little protected by nature, and that is just the weakest which separates it from its most formidable neighbor. The weakness of its frontiers has been the cause of innumerable wars, of which Germany has been the theatre, and will doubtless produce others. There is no country in Europe which can record so many fields of battle within its own limits. Among 500 water courses it has 50 which are navigable. Three large rivers fall into that ocean which bears the name of the country, viz. the Rhine, the Weser and the Elbe. The Rhine receives in Germany, fourteen tributaries; the Weser six, and the Elbe eighteen. The Oder, with nine tributaries, disembogues into the Baltic. The Danube, too, in its course through Germany, is swelled by the waters of thirteen other rivers. Yet of all these streams, the Oder is the only one the mouth of which belongs to Germany. There is a great number of lakes: those of the north are shallow, muddy and blackish; those of the south deep, pure as crystal, of an emerald color, and full of excellent trout. Holstein alone has fifty three lakes, the country of Lauenburgh 11, Mecklenburgh 200, Pomerania almost as many, and Brandenburg nearly six hundred. The lakes in Austria and Bavaria are picturesque and romantic, like those of Switzerland. The most beautiful in Bavaria, is the Kimgsee; the most remarkable in Austria is that of the Chiemsee. In Bohemia and Moravia they amount to several thousands; but they ought rather to be called pools than lakes.

Germany has nearly 1000 mineral baths and watering places, of which above 100 are well frequented. But notwithstanding this abundance of water, it has hardly any canals, which is one of the most deplorable effects of its subdivisions. How could people think of canals, when before the grand reduction of sovereigns made by Napoleon, and continued by the congress of Vienna, there were scarcely any passable roads! There are no canals, except in the north, in Holstein, Prussia, in the territories of the Hanseatic cities, and Westphalia. In the south, they are found on paper. The junction of the Rhine and the Danube, which was planned by Charlemagne, has not been effected to this day. The climate of Germany is in general mild and salubrious. In the progress of cultivation, the Germany of Tacitus has disappeared, but the temperature is very changeable; there are winters without snow, and summers without heat. The thermometer, in summer, commonly rises to 20 deg. or 21 deg. sometimes to 28 deg. and 30 deg. of Reamur. The best districts in this respect, are the Patetinatil and the country of Wirtzborg. In the south the orange, olive and fig, are grown; and here too, people occasionally suffer from the snow; the winter in those parts only continues for two months; corn ripens in June, the grape in September. In Holstein, on the contrary, the cold keeps on for six months; the plumb thrives only with difficulty, and the vine is completely unknown. The sky is dull, mists assume the place of the azure of the south, and potatoes that of nuts, chesnuts and almonds.

Germany yields to no other country, in the necessary productions. It has corn in abundance; agriculture, metallurgy, and sylvan arboriculture have been carried there further than any where else. It might dispense with foreign wines. The breeding of cattle is well managed, and the horses of the country, only inferior to those of England and Hungary. The sheep, of which there are more than 20,000,000, have almost every where been improved by the Merino breed. There are fewer asses and mules than elsewhere; but there are still many other wild beasts more than are wanted, notwithstanding their late loss of some of their privileges, which were formerly, at least equal to those of the peasants.

There is plenty of poultry and fish, although the reformation has rendered the latter little scarce, as well as friars and nuns, and tapers. Germany yields annually from its mines 180 marks of gold, nearly 200,000 marks of silver, and of other metals more than the country can consume. It has, moreover, marble, alabaster, steatite, serpentine, china clay, &c.

But with all those advantages, Germany cannot hope to be utterly respected abroad, and rich and flourishing within, till it shall be *united*, if not under one government, at least by a similarity of feelings, till it shall have a navy; and till its interior commerce shall no longer be shackled by internal custom houses. Something of 30 or even 1,400 or 1,500 states (if we include all those which played the sovereign,) it is now only divided into 58 sovereignties. The ruling clergy and ruling nobility have disappeared, and with them the rotten imperial cities, the chapters and sovereign orders, the jesuits and exjesuits; there is no more intolerance and religious hostility, no more arbitrary recruiting, infinitely less of personal service and game laws. The administration of the public money has become more regular—justice more speedy; legislation, the police, and roads are improved, and there are fewer mendicants. Our princes are educated with more care, and thus obtain juster notions of their station and duties. Our states are larger, which renders the governments less arbitrary, produces more liberal ideas among the people, and every where more union and strength.—Talent has a greater chance of success; the farmer freed from the shackles of feudality, begins to feel that he can aspire to the dignity of a man, and the rights of a citizen.

The Western Monthly Review, of December, (says the N. E. Galaxy,) is before us; we find nothing in it but the following amusing courting scene:

"The business was enacted, as we have said, by moon-light; and whether fate had so ordered it, or whether the bull frogs were obliged to suspend their melody to what their whistle, we dare not pronounce; but so it was, that when the lovers commenced in alternate strains, they were as hush as death, and not the slightest noise was heard, but the never ending croakings of the catadels. Thoroughgrabb saw, that if he did not take up the strain, Violetta would have the first *speak*. Therefore, after diverse manual movements, and flourishes of oratory and pathetic, as preludes of what was to come, he laid his right hand on his left breast, standing a little inclined towards the fair maiden, and resting the greater weight of his body on his left foot, and with an accompanying cast of his eyes, not towards Heaven; for they were too deep for such a movement; but towards the shaggy parapet of his eye-brows, uttered the following words in a tone of sepulchral tragicality: 'Violetta Lillietta Tabitha Killbear, perdition catch my soul but I do love thee.' More said he not, but more essayed to say. Violetta, incontinently impatient, waited not to see if there were more behind; but forthwith replied in alternative verse: 'Oh! Thoroughgrabb, art thou not fickle, as the rest? Men are lighter than floating cork. But, Thoroughgrabb, mind you, marriage is a serious business. Is this foolish talk one of your flourishes, or am I in good truth, to receive it as a declaration of love? I am for no sham in this matter. Please to tell me in plain English, what you want of me.

Th. Immortal powers, forgive the vile necessity, that clothes high thoughts of love in plain and common words.

Vi. You are right, Mr. Thoroughgrabb, if you have any thing to say to me, say it in plain Kentuck English.

Th. Well, Tab, I love you, and want to marry you. Will you have me or not?

Vi. I reckon, Mr. Thoroughgrabb, I will.—*But the white men are very uncertain*, as the Indians say. I want you to put it down on paper, or say it afore evidence, that I can take the law on you if you don't keep your word. I reckon one must be sharp to deal with such as you.

Th. Why, as to that, Tabitha, if I war'nt in the mind, I reckon, I needn't say so. As to taking the law of one like me, that is right funny. Excellent wench! I do love thee. Let the stars hear it, and the sea.

Vi. Call me wench again, you blackguard, and I'll throw you in the lake! Tell me, in earnest, do you ax me, if I will marry you?

Th. Dear angelic maiden, I do; I'll swear it. Let the stars hear it, and the sea.

Vi. (*Flourishing*) I say yes, I will marry you. Though Damon as the morning stars were fair,
And you more treacherous than the stormy sea;
He constant, you more fickle, than the air,
Yet would I live, and love, and die with thee.

Th. Ravishing words! Peerless maiden! How base is gold! how miserable lands and tenements, compared with thee!

Vi. Hold, Mr. Thoroughgrabb. There's another thing I must know. I ax you now, if you mean to make me tote water, like a negro, and dig the taters; and milk the cows, and tend the babies, and work like a dog in doors and out.

Th. That's as you behave, Tab. I nought, and then again, I nought not.

THE FELON'S SON.

Towards the end of the last century, a young man arrived at Marseilles, on commercial affairs: he took up his abode at an inn, where he had been about three weeks, when he received a letter one evening, which obliged him to call immediately on one of the principal merchants of the town. The merchant was out, and, as his wife said that he was most probably at the theatre, George, (so our hero called himself) went thither to seek him. He entered the pit, and looked round in vain for the person he wanted; but as it was early he thought the merchant might still come, and he sat down to wait for him.

In a few minutes George heard the words, 'Turn him out! turn him out!' uttered with great vehemence; and looking round to see to whom they were addressed, he perceived they were intended for a youth of sickly appearance and very mild countenance, who sat near him.

'How is this?' cried George, turning to the person who sat next him, 'what has that boy done to be treated in such a manner?'

The person to whom he spoke was a man about fifty.

'Do you know him?' said he, coldly.

'No—I never saw him before.'

'Well, then, take a friend's advice, and don't meddle in the matter. The boy's name is Tinville: he is the grandson of that monster, Fouquet Tinville.'

At these words, George recoiled with horror in his countenance.

'My good sir,' said his neighbour, 'I see that you agree with me, that there are names which always make honest people tremble.'

George heaved a deep sigh.

'And yet,' said he, after a moment's pause, 'if the boy himself has done nothing bad, I don't think it just or generous to insult him: he is already unfortunate enough.'

The noise had been suspended for an instant—but, just as our hero uttered these words, the rioters re-commenced their cries. The lad feigned not to perceive that he was the object of them; but his alarm was visible in his countenance. Encouraged by his timidity, one of the aggressors began to pull his coat, and another took him by the collar. George quickly rose.

'Stop a moment,' said his neighbour, catching hold of him; 'don't you see they are ten to one?'

'Let them be twenty to two, then,' cried he, indignantly; 'I will never stand by tamely and see a helpless boy ill-used.'

Breaking from the grasp of his prudent neighbour, he sprang lightly over the benches, and threw himself between the youth and his assailants—dealing at the same time, some knock-down blows to the right and left, and crying out, 'Cowards!—you call yourself Frenchmen—and you are not ashamed to fall, ten of you, upon one poor defenceless lad!'

The aggressors were young men, mostly in a state of intoxication, but yet not so far gone as to be insensible of shame.

'He says the truth,' cried one.

'He is in the right,' said another.

By degrees the group dispersed: those who had received the blows, skulked away and said nothing; the others excused themselves; and, in a few minutes, tranquility was restored. George took the youth by the arm, led him out of the theatre, and making a sign to a hackney coachman, hurried away, without replying to Tinville's thanks, and entreaties to know his name.

Three days afterwards, as he was passing through one of the principal streets, he felt himself seized by the skirt of his coat, and, looking round to see by whom, he perceived it was the gentleman whom he had sat next to at the theatre.

'Heaven be praised! I have found you at last,' cried he: 'truly, you have led me into a fine scrape.'

'I, sir?—impossible!'

'No, no, it is possible enough. You must know that I have a brother, one of the principal bankers of Marseilles: every body speaks well of him but myself; and I say he is a crack-brained enthusiast. Why, sir, you have only to relate to him a trait of courage or generosity, and he is ready to worship the hero of it. I told him the other night of the mad trick you had played, and he flew into a rage with me because I did not seize and drag you to his house VI ET ARMIS. I should not have cared so for him had not my good sister-in-law and my pretty niece joined his party. In short, they turned me out, with orders not to come again without bringing you in my hand. I have hunted for you ever since in vain; but now that I have luckily found you, you will not refuse to return with me to dinner.'

George would have excused himself.

'He had only come,' he said, 'for a very short time, on business, which was nearly finished; he was about to depart, and he had not a moment for any thing but business.'

'Even if you go to-morrow, you must dine somewhere to-day—and why not as well at my brother's as at your inn?'

With these words he put his hand under the young man's arm, and drew him along, heedless of all excuses.

It has been said that a good face is the best letter of recommendation; and no one ever had a better than George. The Banker and his family were charmed with, each praised him in their way. Mr. Stendhal admired his open countenance; his wife the modest propriety of his manners; her mother who was very old and rather deaf, the good natured and respectful way in which he answered several questions which she put to him. The daughter, a blooming girl of sixteen, said nothing, but perhaps the look of pleasure with which she listened to the praises bestowed by the rest of the family, was not the least eloquent part of the panegyric.

In the course of the evening, Mr. Stendhal learned that his guest's name was George, that he was an orphan, and that he would leave Marseilles in five or six days. He mentioned also the names of some of the merchants with whom he had done business; and one of them happening to be a particular friend of Stendhal's, the good banker went to him the next day, to make enquiries respecting his new acquaintance.

'All I know of him,' said the merchant, 'is that he comes from an old correspondent of mine, who has recommended him very strongly to me. He has transacted business for that gentleman with several others beside myself, and he is generally regarded as a clever and intelligent young man. My friend lamented, in his letter, that he had not the power to offer him a permanent situation, and he has asked me to look out for one for him—but I have not met with any thing likely to suit.'

This was enough for Stendhal, who was a sort of benevolent Quixotte in his way. He wished to serve George; but with the delicacy of true generosity, he desired that the young man should feel himself the obliger, rather than the obliged. He told him that he wanted a clerk; George fell into the innocent snare laid for him; he offered himself, and was directly accepted.

Mr. Stendhal was well satisfied with the abilities of his new clerk, and not less so with his conduct: the only thing that he wished was, to see in the young man more of the gaiety natural in his time of life, but he was constantly serious, and even sad, notwithstanding that his temper was so sweet, and his manners so mild and amiable, that he was a favourite with the whole family.

Two years passed away, and, at the end of that time, George had become, what Mr. Stendhal emphatically called his *right hand*; he relieved the good banker from a great part of the fatigue which he had till then taken upon himself; and while he had never relaxed, in the slightest degree, his attention to business, he found time to render himself as agreeable and useful to the female part of the family, as to the master of it. He was Leocadie's language master, to the great satisfaction of Mrs. Stendhal, who had no longer any reason to reproach the dear girl with that disinclination to study, which had been her only fault. But what perhaps drew the hearts of both mother and daughter still more strongly towards him was, his unwearied attention to the good grandmother, who was alike beloved and venerated by all the family.

All at once Stendhal perceived that his wife appeared unusually serious and abstracted. It was evident that she had something on her mind; but what could that something be, which she concealed from a husband, with whom, till then, she had no reserves. After puzzling his brains for a little time with vain conjectures, the banker took what he considered to be the only right way in these cases—he determined to come to the point at once.

'Till now,' said he, 'we have been happy: it is evident that you have ceased to be so: tell me the cause of your uneasiness—and if it is in my power to banish it, regard the thing as done.'

'Then it is done,' cried Mrs. Stendhal, embracing him. 'My uneasiness arose from discovering Leocadie is in love.'

'In love!—and with whom!'

'With George.'

'So much the better—if he loves her.'

'If, Mr. Stendhal?'——

'If, Madame Stendhal—I say, if'——

'And I say there is no if in the case: the poor fellow is too honourable to say a word—but I see clearly that he is dying for her.'

'Ah! my dear, a mother's eyes are not always to be trusted on these occasions: but I will speak to him myself.'

And, without any preface, he said to the young man the following day—'George, it is time for you to be looking about for a wife: what do you think of my daughter?'

George had no need to reply: his countenance told Mr. Stendhal plainly that his wife was in the right.

'Well, well,' cried he, in a tone of pleasure, 'you love her, boy?'

'It is true, sir; but Heaven is my witness, I have never dared to breathe a syllable'——

'Ah, you were very right not to speak to her; but why did you not tell me your mind? You know that I despise the pride of birth, and that I don't care for money. All I desire is, that my son-in-law should be a man of probity, and descended from an honest family.'

It is impossible to describe the mingled expression of grief and shame which appeared in the countenance of George when he heard these words. He was silent for a moment: at last he said in a voice of great emotion, 'You are right; I never thought, I never hoped it could be otherwise. Hitherto I have concealed from you who I am; but to-morrow you shall know all. Leave me now, I beseech you.'

Shocked with his evident distress, Stendhal pressed his hand kindly, begged of him to compose himself, and left him. The good banker knew not what to think of this scene; but yet he was persuaded that no blame was attached to George.

The next morning he learned, with grief and surprise, that the young man had quitted the house. The following letter, which he left behind him, will explain the cause of this step:

'How little did you think yesterday, my dear benefactor, that even in the moment when you meant to render me the happiest of men, you stuck a dagger to my heart! Yes—I know—I feel that the hand of your angelic daughter never can be bestowed but upon the descendant of an honest man. I must then fly from her forever.

'I will not leave you without telling you all. Know that I am the son of that St. Aubin, who, on being arrested for forgery, killed one of the gens-d'armes who was sent to seize him, and expiated his crime upon the scaffold. I had returned home from college about a year and a half before this dreadful event took place. Imperfectly acquainted with my father's circumstances, I asked him to give me a profession. He refused, assuring me that it was not necessary, as his property was sufficient for us both, even independent of well founded expectations which he had, that I should inherit a very considerable fortune from an uncle in the Indies.

'Satisfied with these reasons, and concluding from the style in which my father lived, that he must be very rich, I thought no more of a profession. Some months passed away, when one morning my father entered my apartment, and announced to me abruptly that he was ruined. Shocked and overwhelmed as I was, I had presence of mind enough to attempt to console him. 'The education you have given me,' cried I, 'will secure us from want, and you have still many friends.' 'Not one—not one!' cried he in agony. 'Driven to despair by my losses on 'Change, I had borrowed money where I could, and finding ill luck continually pursue me, I had recourse to forgery. My crime is on the eve of being discovered. I must fly, and instantly: but I will not leave thee, my poor ruined boy, wholly without resource. Take this—it is the half of what remains to me.' He offered me a pocket book: I rejected it with a look of horror. 'This alone was wanting!' cried he, in a voice of fury, as he rushed from the room. I followed him—I begged his pardon on my knees, but I was resolute in refusing the money. He fled: and just when I began to congratulate myself that he was safe from pursuit, I heard the overwhelming tidings of his arrest and subsequent execution. A burning fever seized me—I should have perished under it but for the charity of one of those who had suffered the most by my unfortunate father. May Heaven's choicest blessings light upon that worthy man! Far from reproaching me, he took pains to console me. He even carried his charity so far as to recommend me to the merchant in whose employ I was when you took me into your house. You will feel that,

after this avowal, we can never meet again. Farewell, forever, my friend—my benefactor. May happiness—eternal happiness—be the portion of you and yours! GEORGE ST. AUBIN.'

The first impulse of Stendhal was to cause immediate search to be made for George; but all inquiries were vain: he had quitted the town, and no one knew whither he was gone. Stendhal was at first truly grieved at his flight—but when he began to reflect coolly on the circumstances of the case, he was not sorry that George had quitted him as he did; for with all his affection for the young man, he shrunk from the idea of giving his daughter to the son of a convicted felon.

He felt, however, deeply, for the effect which the flight of George evidently produced upon Leocadie; and, after a consultation with his wife, he determined to tell her the truth. She wept bitterly at hearing it; but it was evident that her mind was relieved, for, from that time, she appeared more tranquil. She devoted herself still more exclusively than ever to her family, shunned society, as much as she could, and though always even-tempered, and at times cheerful, it was easy to see that she was not happy.

Four years passed; Leocadie received many offers of marriage, but refused them all so peremptorily, that her parents despaired of ever seeing her married: it grieved them, but they would not constrain her inclinations. In the beginning of the fourth year, Stendhal went on business to Paris, where he met, by accident, with an old friend, whom he had not seen for several years. After the first greetings, mutual inquiries were made as to what had happened to each since they last met. Stendhal had enjoyed an uninterrupted course of prosperity, whilst his friend had experienced many reverses of fortune.

'I was,' said he, 'at one time extremely rich; severe losses reduced me to a competency, and I was deprived of that by the dishonesty of a friend whom I loved, and in whom I placed implicit confidence.'

'And now?' said Standhal, in a tone of anxious inquiry.—

'Why now, thanks be to Heaven, and to the honestest man I have ever known, I have recovered my last loss.'

'How so?'

'The son of a man who robbed me, came unexpectedly in possession of a very considerable property, and the first use he made of it was to pay every shilling that his father owed.'

'What a worthy fellow!'

'Ah! you would say so if you knew all. The father, who was universally believed to be very rich, had taken up money wherever he could; and the amount of what he owed was within a few hundreds of the sum his son inherited. The young man did not hesitate; he paid to the last farthing of his unworthy father's debts. As none of us had the smallest claim upon him, we felt it our duty to offer to give up a part; but he would not hear of it.'

'That was right; I like his spirit; and yet, poor fellow, it was hard for him too, to have only a few hundreds left.'

'Nay, he has not even that.'

'What do you mean?'

'Why, he has assigned the interest of it as a pension to the mother of a *gens-d'armes* whom his father shot.'

''Tis he!—By Heaven, it is St. Aubin!—It must be he!'

'It is, indeed: but how did you become acquainted with him?'

'Never mind that now, but tell me instantly where he is.'

'He is, or at least he was two months since, a clerk in a banking-house at Amsterdam.'

Stendhal lost not a moment in proceeding thither—and presented himself to the astonished George.

'Come,' cried he, 'come my dear son, make us all happy, by receiving the hand of Leocadie. Ah! never yet did the most splendid achievements of an ancestor confer upon his descendant greater lustre than your high-minded probity will bestow upon yours!'

Extinguishment of the National Debt.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of a Resolution of the House of Representatives, has laid before that body the following statement, by which it appears that the present appropriation of ten millions of dollars yearly for that purpose will pay off the National Debt of the United States, (the three per cents excepted,) within the period of *eight years*, and leave a balance of $11,161,968 41:

"The estimated public debt of the United States, (with the exception of the three per cents,) and the interest which will accrue on the same, on the 31st December, is $68,838,031 59

The average annual amount, or 1-8th, is 8,604,753 94

The sums which will be annually required, and the surplus of the appropriation of $10,000,000, are as follows:

	Required for payment of principal and interest.	Surplus each year of present appropriation.
In 1828,	$9,941,249 59	$58,750 41
1829,	9,535,879 25	464,120 75
1830,	9,129,492 51	870,507 49
1831,	8,725,614 07	1,276,385 93
1832,	8,351,923 23	1,648,076 77
1833,	8,024,326 69	1,975,673 31
1834,	7,719,917 85	2,280,082 15
1835,	7,412,125 90	2,587,874 10
	Total	
	68,838,031 59 surplus,	11,161,968 41
	Total	
1-8th,	8,604,753 94 payments,	68,838,031 59

Annual appropriations of $10,000,000 for eight years, $80,000,000 00

This calculation shows conclusively, that a few years will only elapse—if the affairs of the nation continue to be managed with the same economy as at present—before the government will be free from debt, and able to devote an immense surplus revenue towards the great object of internal improvement. With an appropriation of ten millions annually, the National Roads, the Rail Roads and Canals now projected, would soon be completed—and the facilities for internal communications increased, beyond the most sanguine anticipations.

LIVERWORT.

The Winchester (Virginia,) Republican furnishes additional evidence in favor of the use of *Liverwort*, as a cure for *Consumption*. The certificate of Mr. John Mitchell, of that town, states that for five years he was in a gradual decline, was afflicted with a distressing cough and pains in the breast and shoulders, and all the other symptoms of a person in the last stage of consumption. Reduced almost to a skeleton, and abandoned by his physician, preparations were made for his funeral, as it was confidently believed that he could not survive one hour. He was persuaded, reluctantly however, to use the relief, and in three weeks had a fair prospect of being soon restored to health. He now enjoys excellent health and appetite, and attributes his restoration entirely to the use of the Liverwort.

SPECIMEN OF ENGLISH COMFORT.

An English provincial paper, (the Mercury) gives the annexed description of a funeral in that country, and of the well lighted and comfortably warmed apartment, into which the perishing relic of mortality was laid for its last abode.

"On Monday night last, at six o'clock, the funeral of Mrs. Manners, the wife of Otho Manners, Esq. of Goadby Hall, (who died eleven weeks ago) took place at North Witham, in this county, in the church-yard of which parish a noble mausoleum had been built for the occasion. The coffin, covered with crimson velvet richly ornamented, was deposited on a canopy bedstead in the mausoleum, decorated with escutcheons. From the roof of the building was suspended a beautiful ground glass chandelier, having the armorial bearings emblazoned on the sides and the vault, (which is of a sufficient capacity for a large number of coffins) was warmed with a stove, the fire of which, and the lights of the chandelier, we understand, are still kept up."

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

From Washington Irving's new work, entitled "The Life and Voyages of Columbus."

On the morning of the 7th of October, at sunrise, several of the admiral's crew thought they beheld land in the west, but so indistinctly that no one ventured to proclaim it, lest he should be mistaken, and forfeit all chance of the reward; the *Nina*, however, being a good sailer, pressed forward to ascertain the fact. In a little while a flag was hoisted at her mast-head, and a gun discharged, being the preconcerted signals for land. New joy was awakened throughout the little squadron, and every eye was turned to the west. As they advanced, however, their cloud built hopes faded away, and before evening the promised land had faded into air. The crews now sank into a degree of dejection proportioned to their recent excitement, when new circumstances occurred to arouse them. Columbus, having observed great flights of small field birds going towards the south-west, concluded they must be secure of some neighboring land, where they would find food and a resting place. He knew the importance which the Portuguese voyagers attached to the flight of birds, by following which, they had discovered most of their islands. He had now come 750 leagues, the distance at which he had computed to find the island of Cipango; as there was no appearance of it, he might have missed it through some mistake in the latitude. He determined therefore, on the evening of the 7th October to alter his course to the west south-west, the direction in which the birds generally flew, and continue that direction for at least two days. After all, it was no great deviation from his main course, and would meet the wishes of the Pinzons, as well as be inspiriting to his followers generally. For three days they stood in this direction, and the further they went the more frequent and encouraging were the signs of land.—Flights of small birds of various colours, some of them such as sing in the fields came flying about the ships, and they continued towards the south-west, and others were heard also flying by in the night. Tunny-fish played about the smooth sea; and a heron, a pelican, and a duck were seen, all bound in the same direction. The herbage which floated by the ships was fresh and green, as if recently from land; and the air, as Columbus observes, was sweet and fragrant as April breezes in Seville. All these, however, were regarded by the crews as so many delusions beguiling them on to destruction; and when, on the evening of the third day, they beheld the sun go down upon a shoreless horizon, they broke forth in clamorous turbulence. They exclaimed against this obstinacy in tempting fate by continuing on into a boundless sea. They insisted upon turning homeward, and abandoning the voyage as hopeless. Columbus endeavored to pacify them by gentle words, and promises of large rewards, but finding that they only increased in clamour, he assumed a decided tone. He told them it was useless to murmur; the expedition had been sent by the sovereigns to seek the Indies; and happen what might he was determined to persevere, until, by the blessing of God, he should accomplish the enterprise. Columbus was now at open defiance with his crew, and his situation became desperate. Fortunately, however, the manifestations of neighboring land were such on the following day as no longer to admit a doubt.

Besides a quantity of fresh weeds, such as grow in rivers, they saw a green fish, of a kind which keeps about rocks, then a branch of thorns with berries on it, and recently separated from the tree, floated by them, then they picked up a reed, a small board, and above all a staff, artificially carved. All gloom and mutiny now gave way to sanguine expectation; and throughout the day each one was eagerly on the watch, in hopes of being the first to discover the long sought for land. In the evening when, according to invariable custom on board the Admiral's ship, the mariners had sung the *salve regina*, or vesper hymn to the Virgin, he made an impressive address to his crew.—He pointed out the goodness of God in thus conducting them by such soft and favorable breezes across the tranquil ocean, cheering their hopes continually with fresh signs, increasing as their fears augmented, and thus guiding them to a promised land. He now reminded them of the orders he had given on leaving the Canaries, that after sailing westward seven hundred leagues, they should not make sail after midnight. Present appearances authorised such a precaution. He thought it probable that they would make land that very night; he ordered, therefore, a vigilant look-out to be kept from the forecastle, promising to whomsoever should make the discovery, a doublet of velvet, in addition to the pensions given by the sovereigns.—The breeze had been fresh all day, with more sea than usual, and they had made great progress. At sunset they had stood again to the west, and were ploughing the waves at rapid rate, the Pinta keeping the lead, from her superior sailing. The greatest animation prevailed throughout the ships; not an eye was closed that night. As the evening darkened, Columbus took his station at the top of the castle or cabin, on the high poop of his vessel. However he might carry a cheerful and confident countenance during the day, it was to him a time of the most painful anxiety; and now, when he was wrapped from observation by the shades of night, he maintained an intense and unremitting watch, ranging his eye along the dusky horizon, in search of the most vague indications of land. Suddenly about ten he thought he beheld a light glimmering at a distance. Fearing that his eager hopes might deceive him, he called to Pedro Gutieres, a gentleman of the king's bedchamber, and inquired whether he saw a light in that direction; the latter replied in the affirmative.

Columbus, yet doubtful that it might not be some delusion of the fancy, called Rodrigo Sanchez of Segovia and made the same inquiry. By the time the latter had ascended the round house, the light had disappeared. They saw it once or twice afterwards in sudden and passing gleams, as if it were a torch in the bark of a fisherman, rising and sinking with the waves, or in hand of some person on shore, borne up and down as he walked from house to house. So transient and uncertain were these gleams that few attached any importance to them; Columbus, however, considered them as certain signs of land, and moreover, that the land was inhabited. They continued their course until two in the morning, when a gun from the *Pinta*, gave the joyful signal of the land. It was first discovered by a mariner named Rodrigo de Triana; but the reward was afterwards adjudged to the admiral, for having previously perceived the light.

The land was now clearly seen about two leagues distant, whereupon they took in sail, and laid to, waiting impatiently for the dawn. The thoughts and feelings of Columbus in this little space of time must have been tumultuous and intense. At length, in spite of every difficulty and danger, he had accomplished his object. The great mystery of the ocean was revealed; his theory, which had been the scoff of sages, was triumphantly established; he had secured to himself a glory which must be as durable as the world itself. It is difficult even for the imagination to conceive the feelings of such a man at the moment of so sublime a discovery. What a bewildering crowd of conjectures must have thronged upon his mind as to the land which lay in darkness? That it was fruitful was evident from the vegetables which floated from its shores. He thought, too, that he perceived in the balmy air the fragrance of aromatic groves.—The moving light which he had beheld proved that it was the residence of man. But what were its inhabitants? Were they like those of the other parts of the globe? or were they some strange and monstrous race, such as the imagination in those times was prone to give all remote and unknown regions? Had he come upon some wild island far in the Indian sea? or was this the famed Cipango itself, the object of his golden fancies? A thousand speculations of the kind must have crowded upon him, as, with his anxious crews, he waited for the night to pass away; wondering whether the morning light would reveal a savage wilderness, or dawn upon spicy groves, and glittering fanes, and gilded cities, and all the splendour of oriental civilization. It was on the morning of Friday, the 12th of October 1492, that Columbus first beheld the New World. When the day dawned he saw before him a level and beautiful island, several leagues in extent, of great freshness and verdure, and covered with trees like a continual orchard. Though every thing appeared in the wild luxuriance of untrained nature, yet the island was evidently populous, for the inhabitants were seen issuing from the woods, and running from all parts of the shore, where they stood gazing at the ships. They were all perfectly naked; and from their attitude and gestures, appeared to be lost in astonishment. Columbus made signal for the ships to cast anchor, and the boats to be manned and armed. He entered his own boat, richly attired in scarlet, and bearing the royal standard; whilst Martin Alonzo Pinzon, and Vicent Yanez his brother, put off in company in their boats, each bearing the banner of the enterprise, emblazoned with a green cross, having on each side the letter F. and I., the initials of the Castilian monarchs, Fernando and Isabel, surmounted by crowns. As they approached the shores they were refreshed by the sight of the ample forests, which in those climates have extraordinary beauty of vegetation. They beheld fruits of tempting hue, but unknown kind, growing among the trees which overhung the shores. The purity and suavity of the atmosphere, the crystal transparency of the seas which bathe these islands, give them a wonderful beauty, and must have had their effect upon the susceptible feelings of Columbus. No sooner did he land than he threw himself upon his knees, kissed the earth, and returned thanks to God with tears of joy. His example was followed by the rest, whose hearts indeed overflowed with the same feelings of gratitude. Columbus then rising, drew his sword, displayed the royal standard, and assembling round him the two captains, with Rodrigo de Escobid notary of the armament, Rodrigo Sanchez and the rest who had landed, he took solemn possession in the name of the Castilian sovereigns, giving the island the name of San Salvador. Having complied with the requisite forms and ceremonies, he now called upon all present to take the oath of obedience to him as admiral and viceroy, representing the persons of the sovereigns. The feelings of the crew now burst forth in the most extravagant transports. They had recently considered themselves devoted men, hurrying forward to destruction; they now looked upon themselves as favorites of fortune, and gave themselves up to the most unbounded joy. They thronged round the admiral in their overflowing zeal. Some embraced him, others kissed his hands. Those who had been most mutinous and turbulent during the voyage were now most devoted and enthusiastic. Some begged favors of him as a man who had already wealth and honors in his gift. Many abject spirits who had outraged him by their insolence, now crouched as it were at his feet, begging pardon for all the trouble they had caused him, and offering for the future the blindest obedience to his commands. The natives of the island, when, at the dawn of day, they had beheld the ships, with their sails set, hovering on their coast, had supposed them some monsters which had issued from the deep during the night. They had crowded to the beach, and watched their movements with awful anxiety.—Their veering about apparently without effort, the shifting and furling of their sails, resembling huge wings, filled them with astonishment. When they beheld their boats approach the shore, and a number of strange beings clad in glittering steel, or raiment of various colors, landing upon the beach, they fled in affright to their woods.—Finding, however, that there was no attempt to pursue nor molest them, they gradually recovered from their terror, and approached the Spaniards with great awe; frequently prostrating themselves on the earth, and making signs of adoration. During the ceremony of taking possession they remained gazing in timid admiration at the complexion, the beards, the shining armour, and splendid dress of the Spaniards.—The admiral particularly attracted their attention, from his commanding height, his air of authority, his dress of scarlet, and the deference which was paid him by his companions; all of which pointed him out to be the commander.

When they had still further recovered from their fears, they approached the Spaniards, touching their beard, and examined their hands and faces, admiring their whiteness. Columbus, pleased with their simplicity, their gentleness, and the confidence they reposed in beings who must have appeared to them so strange and formidable, suffered their scrutiny with perfect aquiescence. The wondering savages were won by this benignity: they now supposed that the ships had sailed out of the chrystal firmament which bounded their horizon, or that they had ascended from above on their ample wings, and these marvellous beings were inhabitants of the skies.

THE EVENING POST.

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$2 PER ANNUM---IN ADVANCE.

All subscriptions, if not paid within the year, will be charged $3—and $1 25 for six months.

LITERARY.

The great literary Proteus of Scotland, is about to appear altogether in a new character. The London Literary Gazette, of the 10th of February, observes that Sir Walter Scott, as if to show us how many and how various are the subjects which have occupied his inquiring mind, has also a volume of Practical Essays on Gardening and Planting in preparation, which will be published by Murray next winter. The visiters to Abbotsford are aware that the author has added considerable practice to theory in this respect.

On Saturday last the first number of a new weekly literary publication, entitled the EMERALD, was issued from the office of Mr. Benjamin Edes, in Baltimore. The style of *getting up* is extremely neat, and the contents such, as to authorize the belief that the work will prove a valuable accession to the already large number of ably conducted periodicals of our country. The cost of the Emerald will be four dollars per annum.

The following is a statement of the Duties paid by the Auctioneers, for the last quarter.

R. F. ALLEN,	$351 68
M. GILLINGHAM,	180 91
S. C. FOAR,	367 73
J. JENNINGS,	258 60
M. NISBET,	231 78
P. GRAHAM,	192 94
J. LIPPINCOTT,	157 80
J. F. LEWIS,	181 68
S. WAGNER,	63 96
M. THOMAS,	59 62
G. W. RICHARDS,	23 95
T. B. FREEMAN,	21 65
J. D. GOODWIN,	23 96

A letter from a mercantile house in Liverpool to his correspondent in Quebec, dated the 20th of February, contains the following: "We regret to learn that it is the intention of His Majesty's Ministers to admit flour, the produce of the United States of America, *duty free* into the West Indies, if imported via Great Britain.

Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road.

The books for receiving subscriptions to the stock of this great work, were closed at Baltimore on Saturday, when it appeared that thirty-three thousand seven hundred shares had been subscribed for in the city of Baltimore. As books were also opened at York, Pa. it is fair to conclude that several thousand shares will have been subscribed for at that place. The stock subject to individual subscription, is limited to fourteen thousand shares; consequently but about one third subscribed for by each individual will be obtained. After making every allowance for over-subscriptions, (*i. e.* individuals subscribing for more than they actually want, for the purpose of securing the number of shares they do want,) this subscription to the stock of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road, is an evidence of the fact, that "the spirit of improvement is abroad" in Maryland, and in Baltimore particularly. There is now no doubt that this work, as well as the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, will be speedily commenced and vigorously and expeditiously prosecuted to completion, when Baltimore will take the station assigned her by nature—that of the great Commercial Emporium of the middle and western States.

Capt. Petit of the schr. Farmers Ingenuity, from Baltimore, (arrived at this port on Wednesday) jumped overboard, in the river Delaware, just below Reedy Island, and was drowned. It is said, that while the crew and passengers were below, he took the lead, and made it fast about his neck. Every effort was made to recover him, the vessel was put about immediately, but he had disappeared. We understand he has left a wife and family of children.

CRANIOLOGY.

Among the candidates for the physiological prize of the French academy is Dr. Vimon, a physician of Caen, who has sent in casts in wax of above 2000 skulls of human beings, quadrupeds, and birds; together with numerous drawings, accompanied by remarks. This collection is the result of several years' study of the doctrines of Gall, with respect to the seat of the moral and intellectual faculties in men and animals. It is said, that when Dr. Vimon left Paris originally, after having attended a course of Dr. Gall's lectures, he was quite hostile to the craniological system; and that, entering upon a train of experiments in order to refute it, the consequence of his inquiries was, that he became one of its most zealous partisans.

The Boston Bulletin of Friday, states that the contributions for the Greeks thus far obtained through the charitable efforts of the ladies of Boston, amount to about $2100—nearly one half of which sum has already been applied to the purchase of clothes, which are actually made up into garments and ready to be transmitted by the earliest conveyance.

The U. S. frigate Java and Constitution were at Mahon January 13th. The latter was to sail shortly for the U. States, having been on that station near three years.—Lieut. George McCulloch, died on board the Constitution about the 1st of December last.

The dwelling house at Sedge Field, the summer residence of the late General Brown, near Wrightsville, N. C. on the sound, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 22d instant. The house had been just prepared for the reception of Mrs. Brown, who was about to make it a permanent habitation, when some villain, probably with a view of concealing his thefts, set fire to the building.

BANK NOTES IN FLAMES.

We learn by a Frankfort paper of the 20th ult. that the President and Directors of the commonwealth's bank of Kentucky, in pursuance of a resolution of the Legislature, proceeded to cancel by burning, *four hundred thousand* Dollars of mutilated paper of that bank, which had been withdrawn from circulation.

GREAT EXPEDITION.

The steam boat Amazon, Capt. William Paul, left Cincinnati on the 2d of March, arrived at Louisville in 10 hours, distance 150 miles, lay at that place about 34 hours, and was four days and a half from Louisville to New Orleans, distance 1500 miles. She was 22 hours from Natchez to this place, having lost 4 hours in taking in wood. All these runs we believe to be much shorter than any ever made by any boat.

A JAIL WITHOUT TENANTS!

It is stated as a remarkable fact, and who does not rejoice at it, that the jail in Cecil county, Maryland, has been open for the last three weeks without a single prisoner either for crime or debt to inhabit it. The editor of the Elkton press, very justly observes, that it speaks well for a county containing 17,000 inhabitants.

Extract of a letter from Richmond, dated March 28th, 1828.—"General Baker, treasurer of this state, committed suicide this day by strangling himself with a cord—he was discovered by a servant before life became entirely extinct, and remained in a dreadful state of agony until 2 o'clock, when he expired. A committee had been appointed to investigate the affairs of the Treasury Department and commenced their labors yesterday.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

We learn from good authority, (says the National Gazette,) that this important work is rapidly advancing to completion.—On Thursday last, the packet sloop Lady Clinton passed along the Canal from the Delaware to the wharf near the summit bridge, with a large party of persons; the distance is considerably more than half the length of the Canal, and we understand that the work is complete to within three miles of the place point from the Chesapeake, although the water has not been let in west of the summit. The amount of excavation remaining to be done at the deep cut is comparatively very small; the banks through the St. George's meadows have ceased to sink; and the walling of the sides though much remains to be done, is advancing with all speed. We learn, moreover, that Mr. Dexter, the contractor for the western portion, expects to finish his work entirely, in June; and that confident expectations are entertained of the completion of the whole canal early in the autumn.

Washington City, March 31.—A masonic celebration, in honour of Dr. WITT CLINTON, late Grand High Priest and Grand Master, took place on Sunday last. The Masons of the District, united by the Grand Chapter from Maryland, amounting in the aggregate to about 350, went in procession to St. John's church, where, after some religious services, Mr. Knapp, delivered a discourse on the life, character, and services of the illustrious deceased. The discourse embraced a wide scope, and occupied nearly two hours in the delivery.

ALBANY, March 28.

A POOR FOUNDLING.—The inmates of a house, in the southern suburbs of this city, were disturbed a few evenings since, by the piercing cries of a child, in the yard. On going to the place whence the cries proceeded, they discovered a young infant wrapped in a plaid cloak, lying in a puddle of water. It was supposed that it had been thrown over the fence and fallen on its face, as its cheek was much hurt and was bleeding. Endeavours have been made to discover the brutal authors of the act without success. The child was taken to the alms house. It is said that it is intended to give it the name of "Billy Lackaday."

On Sunday morning, about four o'clock, a fire broke out in the rear of a frame dwelling house, in Callowhill street, the first door from Second street, on the lower side. The building in which the fire commenced, was occupied by Mr. Berger, as a manufactory of spade and shovel handles, and other similar articles—that and its whole contents of stock, materials and tools, were entirely destroyed, together with the dwelling house in front. The fire communicated to the rear of several buildings fronting on Second street, and destroyed the roofs of others situated on a small alley. The latter's shop of Mr. P. Parker was much injured.

A foreigner was lately boasting, on board a Steam Boat, that he had been seven thousand miles in that mode of conveyance. An American gentleman present, observed that he had been above 500,000! This was smiled at as a "Long-bow story," but was true; the individual was Capt. Jenkins, who had been, for 16 years, engaged in a steam boat on the Hudson, at the rate of 33,300 miles a year.

COMPETITION IN STEAMBOATS.

A friend, who was an eye witness to what he relates, desires us to say, in order that by publicity the evil may be corrected, that the Swan steamboat yesterday morning, in its haste to beat its competitor, (both belonging to different and rival lines to Philadelphia) got under way from the foot of Marketfield street, leaving on the wharf the baggage of some passengers who were on board, without drawing in the plank upon which persons were then standing, and very nearly precipitated into the water a woman with a child in her arms. Happily no harm was done; but it is no merit in the conduct of the master of the steamboat that none was done.

Speed and superiority of accommodation are doubtless very fair objects of competition among steamboats, but the safety and comfort, in point of feeling, as well as personal convenience of passengers, are still more; and especially is it important, that, in the desire to surpass rivals, no steamboat captain shall be permitted to hazard the lives either of travellers or lookers on. [*N. Y. Am.*

In New York a family of *Roses* have petitioned the Legislature to change their name to Smith—thinking probably with *Juliet*, that

"A rose by any other name would smell as sweet."

From the New York Evening Post, March 29.

CONFESSION OF DAVID WARE.

This man, who was the principal witness against Timothy B. Redmond, on the prosecution for forgery, and who was lately convicted of perjury, on account of the testimony given by him on that trial, yesterday made a full confession of his guilt. This was done at the City Hall, in presence of the Recorder, several of the Aldermen, the Police Justices, the District Attorney, and others. Ware at first proposed to make a confession of the truth, upon the promise of a pardon; but on being assured by Mr. Maxwell that no promise of the kind could be made him, he refused to proceed. He was therefore taken out by Mr. Hayes, but shortly afterwards returned, and declared his intention of making a complete disclosure. He then underwent a close examination of some length, in which he acknowledged the perjury he had committed, and completely exculpated Redmond from all participation in the crime with which he had charged him.

The account now given of the matter by Ware is, that neither he nor Redmond were concerned in the robbery of the Howlands, nor in the forgeries, nor in any way necessary to them. Ware, however, on the night of the 12th of October, stole a trunk from the steam boat North America, marked B. B. containing about fifteen hundred dollars in Rochester Bank notes, and some articles of clothing. Of the clothing he kept a part, and threw the rest away; and the notes he exchanged in Wall street, taking a check on the Phœnix Bank. After paying some debts in the city, he went to Philadelphia, purchased a horse and gig, and proceeded to Dover, in Delaware. About this time the store of the Howlands was broken open and robbed, and the forged check was presented at the Union Bank. Redmond was arrested on suspicion, but afterwards set at liberty. The intelligence of the robbery and forgery was brought to Dover, and Ware read it in the newspapers. As he seemed to have plenty of money and was spending it freely, it was soon suspected that he was concerned. He was apprehended—a considerable sum of money, amounting to about $1900 was found in his possession, supposed to be a part of that taken from the bank, and he was brought to New York. While in prison he was advised to swear that Redmond, whom he had never seen, was concerned with him in the forgery, and a letter was conveyed to him instructing him in what manner to proceed. He therefore, with a view of preventing the discovery of the robbery he had committed from the North America, and in the expectation of a pardon, made a pretended confession of the robbery and the forgery committed by Redmond himself, and another person. Most of the circumstances to which he swore, he picked up from persons daily committed to Bridewell, and from the perusal of fragments of newspapers in which provisions sent by the friends of the prisoners were wrapped up. Upon this confession Redmond was again arrested and brought to trial.

The disclosure was made in a clear, connected and unhesitating manner, and accompanied with dates, names of persons and places, statements of the sums he had expended, and a multitude of minute and natural particulars. He seemed much affected towards the close of his examination, and with tears in his eyes begged forgiveness of Redmond, who was present.—He also expressed his earnest desire that the balance of the money found in his hands might be restored to its true owner.

There is no longer any mystery about this affair. The innocence of Redmond was already clear, but the conduct of Ware seemed inaccountable. He has now himself given the explanation; and the clearness, consistency and circumstantiality of the narrative he now gives, furnishes a strong contrast to the vague account given by him on the stand in the trial of Redmond. The conduct of Messrs. Price and Phenix, his counsel, in abandoning his defence, after they had learned from his own lips, the horrible conspiracy which had been formed to sweep away the reputation, the fortune and liberty of an innocent man, is placed in the most honourable light. We are glad to witness so public and general an expression of sympathy for the case of Redmond. An innocent man, utterly without the slightest privity to the crime with which he was charged, has escaped the punishment of a felon, only by the benevolent doubts of a jury, and has had his reputation relieved from the suspicion of infamy only by a concurrence of circumstances of the most extraordinary and providential nature. We hope this case may prove a lesson to such of the witnesses against him, as testified under honest impressions, to be less confident in identifying persons whom they had seen but once.

The following letter, although later dates have been received from that quarter, contains some items worthy of publication.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the American dated

"MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 21, 1827.

"The hostile armies are concentrating their forces on the frontiers of the Banda Oriental, at a place called Cerro Largo, distant one hundred and fifty leagues from this place. Lavalleja, the commander of the Republican army will open the campaign with about 3000 cavalry, and General Lecor has 4500 infantry, and 1000 horse to oppose him. I do not, however, believe any thing decisive will take place this summer; it has hitherto been the policy of the Brazilians to take a strong position and entrench themselves, and it is quite probable they will adopt the same plan this year.

The emperor, being unable to enforce the blockade of Buenos Ayres with his squadron, has adopted the expedient of requiring bonds from the masters of all foreign vessels leaving this port, not to enter any of the ports belonging to the republic of B. Ayres during the continuance of the war, or that the bonds will always be in force. The mere circumstance of an American vessel going to the United States, does not cancel the bonds, and if at the expiration of two years, and the war continue, the American merchant should determine to order his vessel to Buenos Ayres, and she should arrive in safety, the bondsmen here would be compelled to pay the forfeiture. Commodore Biddle has protested against such proceeding—but these people have so little fear of the American government, that it is thought his protest will have no effect."

The Brazilians have at present three methods of enforcing the blockade of Buenos Ayres—the first with the aid of men of war between Cape Saads and the Plate, the next, endorsing the registers of all vessels leaving the ports of Brazils, and lastly, requiring bonds of all vessels leaving this harbor. Notwithstanding all this, vessels occasionally find their way in.

All commercial operations in this place are suspended, the market being completely glutted with every thing except Flour, which is now worth $14. Hides are not admitted into the city, the prohibitory order was promulgated by this government about the 5th ultimo. Since which there have only been a few prime hides received, in vessels captured up the river. The last sales at 60 rials the pesada; no remittance to be made, except in doubloons or Patagonias, and in six months from this time it will be impossible to procure either."

* The advices from Rio, published in Saturday's American, show that this proceeding had been abandoned by the Emperor, on the protests of our Consul and Com. Biddle.

A ROYAL FAMILY IN A PRINTING OFFICE !!!

(From the Canadian Freeman.)

Birth.—On Tuesday last, the lady of the Editor of the Freeman of a daughter—a true blooded Milesian, God bless her, and the lineal descendant of that Great Chief O'Neil, Prince of Tyrone—one drop of whose blood never circulated in that frame to which it did not communicate unbending patriotism. It is needless for us to go into family history, at present—suffice it to say, that although rigidly oppressive measures have been adopted against *that Branch to which we have the honour to belong*; yet in despite thereof, like the children of Israel, it continues to "increase and multiply," as appears by this second birth in two years, since Sir Peregrine Maitland's out of doors committee of the whole on contingent accounts overturned the proceedings of the in doors committee, and thereby oppressively, unjustly, and after the manner of Pharoah, King of Egypt, deprived us of 113l 10s. the just and equitable reward for work and labour done by order of the House of Assembly.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship York, Captain De Cost, from Liverpool, the Editors of the National Advocate have received their English files to the 26th February inclusive. Considerable dissention appears, from the debates in Parliament, to exist between the late and present ministry, and disclosures have been made which are not calculated to exalt the conduct of the men who fill the high places in the eyes of the British public.

The marchioness of Loulo, youngest daughter of the late king of Portugal, has arrived in England, with her husband, in a schooner from Gibraltar, having fled from Lisbon to avoid her brother Don Miguel, who was displeased with her marriage.

The French troops were about to evacuate Cadiz.

The bank of Messrs. Waters & Co. Swansea, has been robbed of 20,000*l.* of which 10,000*l.* was in specie.

The new British ministry propose to make reductions in the expenditures of the colonial department; and the diplomatic expenditures of the country, especially with South America.

It appears the Russian government have made a demand for a port in the Mediterranean. The British government, it appears, hesitate, and some persons seem to think it not improbable that the former may take forcible possession of Milo, an island and harbor well calculated for the purposes of the Czar. Another topic of discussion is, the breach of the Treaty of Ackerman, by the Porte having sent away the Armenian residents at Constantinople, who are expressly protected by the terms of that treaty, and this act is one that, it is considered, entirely absolves the Emperor Nicholas from the treaty of the fifth of July, and out of this position of affairs a new point of fear for the preservation of the peace in the East is entertained.

MUSICAL IMPROVISATION.

An English paper states that Mr. Moscheles, an eminent German musician at present residing in that country, was breakfasting with Sir Walter Scott a short time ago: and that the conversation happening to turn on the music of the Highlands, Sir Walter quoted the fine old gathering, "Piobroch o'Donald Dhu," as being one of the boldest and most spirited of its martial class, and requested a gentleman present to endeavour to sing it. His guest complied as he best could, though no doubt a little embarrassed at being summoned so suddenly to exhibit as a vocalist before so distinguished a musician as Mr. M. However, he contrived to sing the air, with Sir Walter's verses, in such a manner as to make the great pianist understand and relish it; and, after repeating it once or twice at his request, the subject was dropped. On adjourning to the drawing-room, the musician sat down to the piano-forte, and, after a few preliminary movements, the company were astonished and delighted when the soul-stirring Highland melody burst forth in all its wild force and fury! It was, perhaps, never played at the head of a clan before battle, with more passionate energy. The mode of treating it was unspeakably fine. This was truly a wonderful display of the power o' memory, art and imagination.

The London papers are dealing out a just measure of severity on that miserable Cockney Leigh Hunt, for his late attack on Lord Byron.

The liberties he has taken with the memory of Lord Byron, in his new work, is accounted for by the following incident:—Mr. H. dedicated his volume of poems, entitled "Foliage," to Lord Byron, commencing the dedication thus—"My dear Byron." When his Lordship's library came under the hammer in this country, some few months ago, the presentation copy of "Foliage" appeared amongst the lots, with the additional merit of some of his Lordship's writing in it, but it was an awkward addition for the author. The pen was run through "My dear Byron," and his Lordship cut down the pretender's familiarity with writing in the margin "Impudent varlet!"—The book and comment sold for 15s.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES.

The Porte seems resolved to fulfil its destiny, and rush into war. A proclamation like that of March, 1826, has been issued by the Sultan, declaring Islamism in danger, and calling on all Mussulmen to arm. The demon of bloodshed have not been invoked in vain; the horse tails have been tossed to the wind, and 100,000 Asiatics are stated to be in full march to Europe. The Pacha of Egypt, the most powerful feudatory of the Sultan, has been summoned to give all

As to the expedition and the project Ibn Mahmoud Mouffouz is suffered to dictate as entirely his own to Greece, or Southern Turkey, if his Arabs accept it in the contrary, they must cross the desert, and march the whole extent of Syria and Asia Minor.

Constantinople is now vast camp; immense chains have been forged to protect the entrance to the Bardanelles—the whole naval strength of Turkey guards the Bosphorus, and warlike preparations resound on every side. Mahmoud has dared as yet no act of hostility; he seems resolved not to strike the first blow; but lists of proscription have issued, which include both French, British and Russian subjects. The Charge d'Affaires of the Neutral Powers protested against this tyranny, but in vain. It is a question however, whether the lives of the Europeans would be safe on the arrival of the Asiatic hordes? Three million bands in their spare time murder and pillage along their whole line of march—they massacred without mercy in Servia and Constantinople, and it is therefore better that the subjects of the three Powers should be legally, than remain at the risk of being butchered in cold blood. Russia is not insensible to these precautions Wittgenstein is concentrating his forces, and the Polish army, the elite of the Russian troops, is in march to the Pruth.

Poland now forms the van of Russia; her national existence has been recognized; she has her own laws, her own language, and her territory free from the charge of other troops; she has obtained a great diminution of her imposts, and her revenue is applied to the improvement of her own soil, and the reparation of her sufferings; this is some atonement is made for the horrors of Prague—the massacre of Sawarow, and the tyranny of Repnin.

The Turk is the ancient enemy of Poland, and the Poles will feel the lances of the Uhlans. Turkey in Europe remain passive on the Northern frontier, and in Greece overwhelm Greece; but will Russia look on in apathy, if serious Mahmoud inurgents that he can across the field of combat, he will find him himself awaken. The Russians will mask the fortress on the Danube, and march directly on the Capital, and Mahmoud may have to fight for empire and existence under the walls of Constantinople. Nor will the Ottoman be suffered to make a slaughter house of Greece, now that our troops are about to be withdrawn from Portugal. We should not be surprised if with the consent of our Allies, a British force to the same amount was sent to clear the Morea of any remnant of the barbarians, and secure Attica and the Peloponnesus against attack. The policy of such an expedition must, however, be governed by circumstances.

TURKEY.

[From the Gazette de France, dated Feb. 21.]

The manifesto issued by the Porte has arrived and is couched in no measured or doubtful terms. "It is evident," says the manifesto, "that this pretence of liberty on the part of the Greeks leads to nothing less than to place in the hands of the infidels all the countries of Europe and Asia, where the Greeks are mixed with Musselmans; to put by degrees the Rayas in the place of Ottomans, and the Ottomans in the place of the Rayas; to convert our mosques into churches, where the sound of bells will be heard; in a word, to annihilate, quickly and easily, Islamism. Neither law nor reason, nor policy permit the acceptance of such conditions."

The London Observer says, "Our Sovereign has, within this twelvemonth, been made to feel most bitterly, that there is little or no public opinion to which he can appeal, and that the Aristocracy can compel him to employ any servant, and to pursue any policy they choose to dictate. In France, an able Minister is ignominiously driven from power by the whole nation, on account of *liberal* principles,—in England, an Administration is dissolved on the ground of its *liberal* policy. In France, the king cannot form a Cabinet without making it more liberal than the preceding; in England, the King finds he cannot form a Cabinet without an almost total exclusion of liberal men. In France, under an almost absolute Government, the new Cabinet is composed of plebeians who have raised themselves by their talents; in England under free Government, the Cabinet does not contain a single Minister, except Mr Huskisson, whose talents have exclusively raised him from poverty to eminence; of course we except the law; the servile drudgery of its study always implies that its chief officers must be selected from the industrious and talented poor."

EXTRAORDINARY PET.

An officer in our Custom Department, long famous for pets of almost every description, has now in his possession an extra one, many one indeed—it is no less than a *Pet Oyster* taken off the *Mayor's* bed, the property of the corporation, and of the largest and finest *Fall Brook* breed; being fed on oatmeal, for which it eagerly opens its shell, and being occasionally treated with a dip in its native element, it seems to enjoy a place in the curious *menagerie* almost as well as its neighbors. But the most extraordinary trait in the history of this amphibious *pet* is, that it has proved itself an excellent mouser, having, as we are informed, already destroyed five mice, by instantly crushing the heads of such as, tempted by the odoriferous meal, had the temerity to intrude their noses within his testacular clutches.—Twice have two of the five little marauders suffered together.—*Gaulway Paper.*

From our Baltimore Correspondent.

LATEST FROM BUENOS AYRES.

The Buenos Ayrean national schooner Juncal, lieutenant colonel Fournier, from Buenos Ayres, arrived here yesterday. She left there on the 11th of January, brig Ruth, of Philadelphia, captain Jefferson, cargo cleared and vessel uncertain where bound. The brig Arethusa, Correy, of Philadelphia, waiting cargo. Off Rio de Janeiro, spoke the Buenos Ayrean privateer brig Niger, captain Coe, who reported having some weeks previous had an engagement with the Brazilian ship of war Marie Isabelle, (formerly the steam ship Robert Fulton,) which the Niger would have taken, but for the crew who contrived to take the flints out of the muskets at the moment of boarding, which caused a failure in their attempt to board, and a loss to the Niger of ten or twelve men, with two officers slightly wounded. These sailors were in irons when the Juncal spoke the Niger, and were to be tried, when it was expected that they would be condemned and executed. The Niger's bowsprit was injured in the attempt to board the Marie Isabelle, but not materially, and she had made a number of prizes since this engagement. Amongst them was a packet from Bahia with money. Off Santos the Juncal captured the Brazilian brig Santeste, (formerly the Homer of Baltimore), one of the Marie Isabelle's convoy, bound from Santos to Rio de Janeiro. Off Maranham, captured (after an engagement of four hours) a Brazilian transport brig with three hundred soldiers, from Maranham for Rio de Janeiro; off cape St. Augustine captured a Brazilian brig from Pernambuco for Rio Grande; also off cape St. Augustine spoke the Buenos Ayrean privateer schooner Republicano, captain Johnston, on a cruise. The latter had been chased on the day before by the Brazilian frigate Isabelle, built in New York. The Juncal touched at St. Bartholomews, and left there 19th inst. Schr. Henrietta, Gatchell, from Baltimore in eight days passage, and an East River schooner just arrived from Norfolk. Two Brazilian vessels, prizes to the Buenos Ayrean privateer schr. President, formerly Lafayette, of Baltimore, had put into St. Barts, one of these prizes was a ship with hides from Rio Grande for Rio de Janeiro, and was formerly the ship Comet of New York.

Dr. Ehrenberg asserts, that the colour of the Red Sea is caused by a species of *Oscillatoria*; a small plant which is intermediate between animals and plants.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The Philadelphia Arcade has been incorporated—the act having passed the legislature, and been signed by the governor.

An epidemic, in several respects dissimilar to the yellow fever, is raging at Havana; several Americans has fallen victims to it.

The Boston Daily Advertiser of Saturday says—"We understand that the Rev. Dr. Skinner has arrived from Philadelphia, and will soon be installed over the Pine street Church at the south part of this city.

The captain of the canal boat Pilot, from Reading, fell overboard and was drowned in coming down the river on Monday.

The first boat that arrived in this city, from the Union Canal, was the Beehive. She was consigned to Messrs. J. R. and J. M. Bolton. Several have since come down.

Charles Gilfert is to succeed Mr. Pelby as lessee of the Tremont Theatre, Boston. Mr. Pelby's lease expires in September, when Mr. Gilfert will take immediate possession.

A lad in New York, while flying a kite in the street, on Friday last, ran backwards directly under the wheels of a cart, and was crushed to death.

Preparations are being made in Wilmington (Del.) for erecting during the approaching summer, a splendid church for the Presbyterians.—Enlarging the Methodist chapel, building a Lutheran Swedish Church—and erecting an Episcopal church.

The canal packet boat Lady Clinton has been fitted up for the accommodation of visitors to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and will run regularly from St. George's and meet the steam boat at Delaware City.

A gentleman last week placed in the hands of the Editor of the N. York Daily Advertiser *one hundred dollars* for the benefit of the family of the late Governor Clinton.

A large dwelling house, owned by Mr. Rodman, of Stonington, Conn. was destroyed by fire a short time since. It was occupied by six families, all young married people. Five of the husbands were absent at sea.

It is stated in the Boston papers, that the amount of specie imported into that city, during the year 1827, was in gold $140,958—in silver $345,331—total $485,389.

The bones of several English soldiers killed in the battle of Monmouth, New Jersey, were lately disinterred in digging a cellar on the site of that celebrated battle field, where it is said 15 of them were buried. They have been interred for half a century, and now re-appear on earth.

Mr. E. Riley of New York, has manufactured from the Cocoa tree, two beautiful patent Flutes, one of ten keys and one of eight, which will be sent to London by the Packet Ship Leeds, captain Sprague.

It is proposed to commence the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, on the 4th of July next, and to request CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton, to lift the first sod.

The Buenos Ayres schooner Juncal at Baltimore, has on board a cargo of skins, valued at 100,000 dollars and specie amounting to 300,000 dollars, to be appropriated for purchasing or building vessels of war for the Buenos Ayrean government.

The Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1828.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are again indebted to our friend J. B. S. of N. Y. The excellent article entitled "A Morisco Tale," which we have just received from him shall be published without delay.

The Mysterious Fireman is in truth a mystery. It is well written and we shall therefore give it to our readers.

A sensible Essay on the Mutability of Fortune by *Regulus* has been received, and shall have a place.

The lines on Friendship are not yet smooth enough. A little more polishing is required.

Senex, Osier, and others received this week are on file for inspection.

Ivanhoe next week.

WOMAN.

It has been the good pleasure of poets to attempt an exaltation of the female character, which "neither their nature nor their state can brook," making them little *lower* than angels, if not occasionally hanging them *above*. Nearly a year since, we indulged ourselves in some observations upon this subject, in which we attempted to consider the female character in the light of common sense, divesting it of artificial excellence, with which the breath of adulation has surrounded it, and showing that the weakness which others have imputed to it is only imaginary, or, at least, not necessarily connected therewith. It may not be entirely out of our sphere to look at the *habits* and employment of females in various countries, and in different climates; and, perhaps, some will be able to draw deductions from facts, and apply the experience of others to their own profit. Scripture assures us that woman was made a help proper for man; but it may be doubted whether in any age the character of woman, or her occupations and pursuits, have exactly corresponded with what is usually understood by the phrase quoted above.

Among the early Jews, women appear to have been considered in the most ordinary light of ministering to the prolongation of the state, by production of citizens, and her glory and praise consisted mainly in the number and perfection of her children; few circumstances tended to elevate her character, or give influence or importance to her opinions, and when the accountable inhabitants of a city were numbered up, the sum was generally aggregated with "beside women and children."

It is found that among many nations, even at the present time, and it was more general a few centuries since, that females were regarded as the mere drudges of domestic arrangement; the hewers of wood and drawers of water for their masters. In certain portions of the world, woman, on the contrary, is denied the possession of mental purity, and to preserve her *husband's* honor, she is caged beyond the possibility of offence, or when sent abroad, *hooded* like a falcon. In neither of these situations does woman enjoy what belongs to her nature and relations.

If the present age is remarkable for any distinctive habits, it is most so for having nothing distinctive but a variation from all the manners and customs of other times, and perhaps in nothing is this variation more obvious than in the relation which woman bears to man.

England and America have been styled "the paradise of women," and if almost uncontrolled liberty is happiness, then are the two countries justly denominated; but to well regulated minds, that liberty which amounts to licentiousness is not desirable; the surrender of certain natural rights of little importance, has always been regarded as a cheap and necessary means for securing the enjoyment of others more dear and valuable; and it will probably be found that the freedom from restraint of almost every kind exercised by wives, and permitted through indolence and misjudged lenience by husbands, is productive of serious evils to the former, and of no benefit to the latter; perhaps nothing gives a stronger impulse to a man, and nerves his arm and strengthens his mind to *enterprize* in plans, and *industry* in his execution, so much as a consciousness that others are dependant upon his exertions, looking to him directly for support and guidance. This is most evident in the ordinary experience of our every day acquaintance; we see young men, mechanics, perhaps, during the first years of their escape from apprenticeship, earn a bare subsistence for themselves; while in a few subsequent years we notice the same persons with the same degree of industry, giving an ample support to a wife, and one or two children; this is the consequence of a small sacrifice on his part to meet the responsibilities that he has assumed. But if females by striking out for themselves a course of conduct that must render them in some considerable degree independent of their husbands either for pleasure or amusements, lessen the degree of dependence that has confined the husband's attention to his family, they must not be astonished if he loses a portion of that pride which he has found in their support, and a share of that pleasure which he has received in their circle. We repeat the idea in the form of an axiom; nothing has contributed so much to the pleasure and support of the domestic circle, as the mutual sense of dependence and support which has so long characterised it.

It requires but little sagacity to discover that the customs of society as they are now acquiring strength, are likely to prove subversive of that feeling of dependence and support, and consequently must proportionably diminish the amount of domestic enjoyment.

The husband returns to his fireside, from daily pursuits, and finds no hiatus filled by his approach; he sees plans of amusement or occupation laid out in which he is not necessarily included; he discovers trifling expenses incurred to which he was not privy; he hears subjects of family interest discussed, of the details of which he is ignorant; he finds schemes for acquiring money agitated without his advice; he feels gradually that his importance is diminishing; dependence upon him and his exertions, are less felt; other sources are drawn upon, and almost naturally his application is remitted; his steady attention to *home* and the fireside, is broken in upon; other means of gratification are discovered. Taverns and public amusements gain upon his mind, and in a few years, the ties of family comfort are severed, and home is irksome; no affection mitigates its unavoidable inconvenience; discontent aggravates its evils; all chances as well as some design multiply the repulsive powers, till at last, respect for public opinion is lost, and the circle is broken up.

Such unhappy events are, without doubt, frequently caused by the wretched habits of the husband, habits contracted before marriage, and strengthened by a headlong gratification of beastly appetite; but they are sometimes, and more frequently than the world suspects, brought about by the wife in the manner to which we have alluded.

We desire that our comments may not be construed into a sweeping denunciation of the sex; but rather as a hint upon which the ready understanding of females may improve; the evils to which we allude are real and frequent, their causes are obvious to those who reflect with care, and once pointed out we should hope their remedy was easy.

We have not pursued the ideas as we proposed, but must resume the subject at another opportunity.

DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

Friday, March 28.—*The Red Rover*—*100l. Note.*

Saturday, March 29.—*Sleep Walker*—*Family Jars*—*100l. Note.*

Monday, March 31.—*Life of a Gambler*—*The Romp.*

Tuesday, April 1.—*Life of a Gambler.*

Wednesday, April 2.—*Life of a Gambler.*

Thursday, April 3.—*Life of a Gambler*—*'Tis all a Farce.*

Mr. Roberts, of the Bowery Theatre, New York, made a first and only appearance at the theatre on Saturday evening, to a passable house. The parts he selected, were *Somno*, *Delph* and *Billy Black*, all of which he performed very fairly, displaying considerable comic humour and excellence. Some of his conundrums were particularly good, and afforded great merriment.

The Gambler's fate was produced, first time here on Monday. This piece is divided into three acts, between each of which a period of fifteen years is supposed to elapse. It is intended to exhibit the vicissitudes of a Gambler's life, and the fatal results that spring from the indulgence of the vice of gaming. In the first act, George St. Germaine, the hero, is represented as a young man, aged twenty-five, of highly respectable connections and considerable fortune, upon the eve of marriage with an orphan girl of seventeen, heiress to an immense fortune. The first scene presents the interior of a gaming house with a splendid suite of rooms, in which a large number of persons are deeply engaged at play. *Warner*, a professed gamester, and a pretended friend of George St. Germaine, is discovered exulting in the gains of the evening, to whom St. Germaine enters, when a dialogue ensues between them, from which it appears that the latter, having lost the preceding night 30,000 francs, which had been given to him by his father to purchase jewels for his intended bride, has been obliged to raise that sum on loan, and has now come hither to retrieve his fortune. Stimulated by the advice of *Warner* he goes to one of the tables, and after a little time loses every thing. In the interim, Mr. Dermot, a merchant, uncle to the affianced wife of St. Germaine, who has heard of the fatal propensity of his destined nephew, and has come to satisfy his fears, enters, and is solicited by *Warner* to engage in play. This he refuses, and at that moment St. Germaine comes forward in an agony of passion, cursing all around him, until he is pacified by *Warner*, who undertakes to procure a set of diamonds from an old woman, a receiver of stolen goods, who lives in the neighbourhood; Warner and St. Germaine go off, leaving the uncle, and Mr. Doricourt, a young merchant, behind them. The uncle foreseeing the misery that must result to his niece from such an union, resolves to prevent it, but just as he is preparing to execute his intention, a party of *gens d'armes* enter and arrest him. He then writes a letter to the father of St Germaine requesting him to postpone the nuptials, which Doricourt engages to deliver, and the scene closes. The second scene represents a large parlour in the mansion of the elder Mr. St. Germaine, with a cascade and park in perspective.—*Amelia*, the bride, and a female attendant are seen making preparation for the approaching marriage. Mr. St. Germaine, who is very aged and infirm, is conducted forward to an easy chair, and enquires for his son. George comes in, and shortly after Warner, with the diamonds, which are presented to Amelia. She retires to decorate her person with her attendant, Warner also withdraws; and the father and son are left together. The former interrogates the latter upon his passion for gaming, and cautions him against its fatal influence, while the latter declares most solemnly that he has not for a long time indulged in it, and binds himself by a sacred oath, never again to resort to it. Satisfied with this promise, upon the re-entry of Amelia, he gives to her and George his paternal blessing, and they proceed to an adjoining church, where the ceremony is performed. While they are absent, Doricourt enters and presents Mr. Dermot's letter to the astonished father, and is very soon followed by the uncle himself, who has been released from custody. At this time the new married couple and the wedding guests return, and a scene of great confusion ensues; in the midst of this confusion, a magistrate who has traced the stolen diamonds into the possession of George St Germaine, enters, proclaims his infamy, and is only prevented from carrying him to prison, by the interference of Mr. Dermot, who, it afterwards, upon remonstrating with George upon his impropriety, ordered, in the most outrageous manner, from the house. The agonized father, already nearly worn out by age and infirmity, is overwhelmed by his son's baseness and shame, and pouring out an impressive and awful curse upon him, dies; and the first act closes.

The second act is laid fifteen years later, and exhibits George St. Germaine at forty, a prey to the most violent passions, but still clinging to his inordinate thirst for gaming, with an uncontrolable fondness. The first scene discloses his wife weeping over her husband's infatuation, which has nearly broken her heart, and exposed her to the base solicitations of Warner, who still continues to haunt St. Germaine in the shape of a friend. St. Germaine enters, cursing his ill fortune, and informs his wife that he has been detected in the commission of a forgery, and that the only mode of saving himself from punishment, is by restoring the amount he has thus embezzled. To enable him to do this, he insists upon the relinquishment of her dower, to which she finally consents. He then gives a splendid fancy ball, at which he participates in all the amusements.

After this *fete*, his wife retires to her chamber, where her uncle and his friend are introduced, and the means of saving her and an infant son from the danger that threatens them, are concerted; they leave her to make the necessary preparations, and Warner, who has conveyed himself clandestinely into the apartment, comes forward and renews his importunities, she repulses him with disdain, and in the midst of their dialogue, her husband is heard at an outer door, clamouring for admittance. Warner, fearful of detection, extinguishes the light and secretes himself. Amelia, overcome by her feelings faints. St. Germaine bursts upon the door, and groping about in the dark, finds the sword of *Warner*, which maddens him with jealousy. He rushes out (followed by Warner, who is unperceived,) in search of his supposed betrayer, and soon re-enters with Warner, who points to Doricourt, (who has just entered with Dermot to assist in the escape of Amelia,) as the paramour of his wife, and St. Germaine instantly shoots him. In the confusion produced by this event, the second act closes.

The third act is fixed fifteen years later than the second, and represents George St. Germaine, aged 55, reduced to the lowest stage of human wretchedness, and subsisting upon common charity. The first scene presents a view of an inn, near the *Red Mountain*, with some boors drinking, &c. George, the once gay and profligate George St. Germaine, covered with rags and wretchedness, offers to sit with them, but is immediately repulsed. The landlord gives him a crust and a cup for charity, and a stranger travelling that way, perceiving his extreme misery, furnishes him with some wine. The traveller intending to pass over the *Red Mountain*, employs George as a guide; and George, tempted by the quantity of gold which he observes in the stranger's possession, murders him in one of the fastnesses of the mountain, and takes his ill-gotten gains to the hut, where his wife and an infant daughter are on the point of starvation. Having procured some bread and wine, they all prepare to make a meal, and while thus employed, a beggar enters who proves to be *Warner*. George attempts to kill him, but is prevented by his wife, and Warner finds means to soothe him. They go out together to bury the corse of the traveller, and while absent, Captain St. Germaine, a son of George and Amelia, who was left under the protection of Mr. Dermot, whose wealth he now possesses, enters and discovers himself to his mother. After the first emotions are over, she follows her husband to apprize him of their son's return, and the Captain retires into an inner apartment of the hut, to write some letters. George and Warner return, and ascertaining from the little girl that the stranger is rich, Warner enters the apartment to assassinate him. At this moment Amelia rushes in—explains to St. Germaine that the stranger is his son. Warner terrified, attempts to run off—George overtakes and kills him—then kills himself; and "the piece concludes," as the bills say, "with an awful conflagration."

FRANKLIN CLINTON, the youngest child but one of De Witt Clinton, has received a midshipman's warrant.

Mr. Robert Desilver has struck off a few copies of the *Philadelphia Directory*, for distribution and the correction of errors, and requests all persons who may discover any errors to apprize him of the fact on or before the 10th inst. that the work may issue from the press as perfect as possible.

The following are the drawn numbers of the New York Lottery, Class No. 5, 1828, which drew on Wednesday afternoon.

1 23 6 24 31 18.

NOTICE.—The Rev. Theophilus Fisk will preach at the Franklin Institute, on Wednesday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

Northern Liberty Hose Company.

AN Adjourned Meeting will be held on Wednesday evening, the 9th April, at half past 7 o'clock, at the House of William Mettler, Bucks County Hotel, Northern Liberties, at which time and place the different Committees will please make report.

JOHN M. CAMPBELL, *Chairman.*
P. G. UHLER, *Secretary.*

GEORGE TAGG,

No. 1 South Second street,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has received, by late arrivals, a handsome assortment of Dry Goods, amongst which are the following: Plain Colored Tabinetts, Satins, Sirshaws and Gros de Naples, 6-4 Plain Colored Silk Bombazines, Norwich Crapes, Plain and Twilled Bombazetts, Norwich and Silk Cashmere Shawls, Cotton Cashmere ditto all sizes, Plain and Gay Calicoes and Ginghams, Long and Short Kid and Silk Gloves Extra shear Scotch Book Muslins and Inkles—with a general assortment of other Dry Goods, on reasonable terms.

April 5—2t*

ISAAC REED,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

No 170 *North Second street corner of Vine.*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep on hand at the old stand, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver patent lever and plain watches. Eight day clocks and case, time pieces, silver table and tea spoons and soup ladles; Ladies fine Gold Filagree paste and plain earrings and Breastpins, Fine Gold Curb and common chains, seals and keys, silver and steel spectacles, thimbles, pencil cases, music boxes, combs, &c. He has also received, in additions to his former stock, an handsome and beautiful assortment of Britannia ware and Block tin (American manufacture) Coffee and tea pots, sugar and slop bowls, cream cups, also plated table and tea spoons. The above goods he will sell on as low terms as they can be purchased in the city.

N. B. Clocks and watches carefully repaired and warranted as usual. A handsome second hand eight day Clock and case for sale Cheap. April 5—3t*

MARRIED.

On the 27th ult. at Bellesille, by the Rev. W. L. Johnson, Mr. THOMAS J. NATT, of Philadelphia, to ANNA, eldest daughter of Thomas S. Ullington, of the former place.

On the 26th ult. at Roshwick, (L. I.) by the Rev. Stephen H. Meeker, Mr. WM. CHAPIN, of Philadelphia, to Miss ELIZABETH H. second daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Bassett.

On the 25th ult. by Rev. Alexander Heberton, Mr. JOHN McKINLEY, to MISS ELENOR CALVIN, both of Allentown, Lehigh county, Pa.

On the 25th ult. by the Rev. J. L. Dagg, Mr. ROBERT CLACY HILL, to Miss EMMA PRICE MELSAM.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev Dr. Ely, Mr. JOHN S. REMINGTON, to Miss ELIZA SWAIM, both of this city.

On the 25th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Mr. WM. R. TURPIN, Merchant, of Louisiana, (Miss) to Miss ANN MORRIS ROWN, of this city.

On Thursday evening the 27th inst. by the Rev. Stephen R. Smith, Mr. DAVID MOODY, to Mrs. LYDIA R. McCLANE, all of this city.

On Monday evening, March 31, by the Rev. S. R. Smith, Mr. SAMUEL ALLEN, to Miss MARY ANN CRAWFORD.

On Monday evening, March 31, by the Rev. S. R. Smith, Mr. GEORGE MLERAN, to Miss MARY BIRCH.

On the 13th instant, by the Rev. Philip F. Mayer, D. D. Mr. JACOB A. FRANK, to Miss CATHARINE ANN, only daughter of the late Captain John Kitts, of this city.

On Thursday morning, by the Rev. Dr. Brownlee, JAMES BOGERT, Jr. Esq. of New York, to ESTHER, daughter of Thomas Crowell, Esq.

On the 18th inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH, to Miss MARY R. DYKE.

On the 31st ult. by the Rev. Mr. Harris, Mr. NATHAN PAYNARD, Merchant, of Centreville, Md. to Miss ELIZA ANN, eldest daughter of William M. Hardcastle, Esq. of Caroline county, Md.

On the 27th inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. JOHN CHAPMAN, to Miss ANN DONOHUE.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Chandler, Mr. GEORGE R. McFARLANE, of this city, to MISS MARIA McCREA of the Northern Liberties.

On Monday evening, the 24th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Livingston, Mr. JOHN REYNOLDS, to Miss MATILDA CORDELIA, third daughter of Mr. Joseph Reckit, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 23th ult. by T. J. Kitts, Mr. WILLIAM LEWELLEN, to Miss MARY ANN BROWNING, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 26th ult. by T. J. Kitts, Mr. ROBERT HUNTER, to Miss SUSAN SNYDER, all of Kensington.

On the 27th ult. by T. J. Kitts, Mr. JACOB LUDENBURGH, of Philadelphia, to Miss CATHARINE HIGGINS, of Montgomery Co. Pennsylvania.

On the 27th ult. by T. J. Kitts, Mr. GIDEON TAYLOR, to Miss HARRIET WINING, all of Delaware county.

On Sunday, by the Rev. Mr. McCloy, THOMAS FLYN, Esq. manager of the Chatham Theater, to Miss MATILDA TWIBELL, of the same theatre.

DIED.

On the 3d inst. RUTH CARNAHAN, aged 65 years. Funeral this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from Walnut, between Third and Fourth streets.

On Wednesday evening, 2d inst. in the 68th year of his age, after a very short illness, Mr. JOHN ULRICK.

On the 31st ult. Mr. JAMES ROBBINET, aged 34 years.

On the 31st ult. after a short illness, Mr. JOHN TRACY.

On the 31st ult. Mrs. MARY MATHEWS widow of the late James Mathews, of this city, hair dresser.

On the 30th ult. HENRIETTA VICTORIA, infant daughter of Paschal B. Smith.

On the 31st ult. WILLIAM WRAY, aged 64.

On the 3th ult. at Burlington, N. J. WILLIAM HENRY THORNE, son of James E. and Hope S. Thorne aged 7 months 15 days.

On the 29th ult. Mr. THOMAS EVANS, in the 54th year of his age.

On the 29th ult. after a short illness, Mrs. MARY BRIGHT, aged 68 years.

On the 23d ult. suddenly, in Washington City, BENJAMIN HUTTON, late of Philadelphia, aged 48 years.

On the 28th ult. aged 65 years, Mrs. VALERIA FULLERTON, widow of Col. Richard Fullerton.

On the 30th ult. aged 71 years, CUTHBERT LANDRETH.

On the 12th ult. at St. Thomas, WILLIAM SIMMONS, Esq. of Philadelphia, Consul of the United States for St. Johns, P. R.

At London in Jan. last, Lady CAROLINE LAMB, the authoress of Glenarlon, and the early friend of Lord Bryon.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	36	36	72
New York,	65	42	107
Baltimore,	11	13	24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Ship Delaware, Collinan, 58, Liverpool, mdze.
—— Ruth & Mary, Tubbs, New Orleans.
—— Ohio, Garvin, 15, New Orleans, mdze.
—— Gov. Douglass, Robinson, 47, Liverpool, salt, &c
—— James M., Cooper, 52, Lisbon, salt, &c.
Brig Amsted, Bowuel, 25, St. Jago de Cuba, coffee, sugar, &c.
—— Atlantic, Swan, 15, New Orleans, sugar.
—— America, Calabree, 15, Mobile, cotton.
—— Scio, Donald, 15, Mobile, cotton.
—— Juniata, Lubee, 53, Bordeaux, mdze.
—— Forrest, Brook, 53, Bordeaux, mdze.
—— Sophia, Dunn, 3, New York, mdze.
—— Arieta, Colburn, 24, Matanzas, mdze.
—— Globe, Devereux, 26, Pernambuco, mdze.
Schr. Phoebe & Sally, Eldridge, 15, Halifax, ice.
—— Plato, Treadwell, 7, Wilmington, N. C. mdze.
—— Enterprize, Cornell, 13, Mobile, cotton.
—— Philadelphia, Leaming, 3, Newbern, N. C. cotton.
—— Emily Davis, Davis, 5, Richmond, mdze.
—— Coral, French, 8, Eastport, ice.
—— Ellen, Stinson, 10, Boston, fish.
—— Industry, Stanton, 5, Maine, ice.
—— Hannah & Jane, Halford, 14, Bucksport, shad.
—— William Penn, Tunnel, 3, Suffolk, shingles.
—— Perseverance, Ivess, 5, Norfolk, shingles.
—— Triton, Crowell, 3, New York, mdze.
—— Socrates, Ryder, 5, New York, mdze.
—— Favourite, Bernard, 8, Richmond, mdze.
—— Resolution, Smith, 3, New York, mdze. (gone up the Schuylkill.)
—— Richmond, Hand, 6, Richmond, mdze.
—— Exchange, Bartlett, 12, St. Andrews, mdze.
—— Eliza, Marble, 6, Boston, fish.
—— Levant, Battles, 5, Boston, mdze.
—— Ophelia, Low, 3, New Haven, mdze.
—— Olive & Mary, Saunders, 10, Richmond, coal.
—— William Henry, Ketler, 3, New York, mdze.
—— Enterprize, Corson, 8, Richmond, coal.
—— Juliet, Bryant, 8, Washington, N. C. mdze.
—— Venus, Sydleman, 7, New London, mdze.
—— John Alexander, Hall, 3, Snowhill, lumber.
—— Antioch, Brantom, 12, Mount Desert, spars.
—— Boston, Clark, 3, Boston, mdze.
—— Enterprize, Sheppard, 12, Bucksport, ice.
Sloops Pilot, Reeves, 4, New York, oil.
—— Gold Hunters, Bowden, 2, Snowhill, lumber.
—— Lady Adams, Webb, 2, New York, mdze.
—— General Lafayette, Goldsmith, 3, New York, mdze.
—— Margaret, Pearce, 8, Bokesport, ice.

CLEARED.

Ships Louis, Blunt, New Orleans; Superb, George, jr. New Orleans; Newport, Burroughs, Hamburg; Benjamin Morgan, Mathieu, New Orleans.

Brigs Warbler, Pillsbury, Boston; Acorn, House, Boston; Langdon Cheves, Baker, Charleston.

Schrs. John Alexander, Hall, Snowhill; Comet, Hutchinson, St. Thomas; Seneca, Thurston, Port au Prince; Franklin, Snow, New York; Eliza Williams, Somers, Baltimore; James Burrel, Briggs, Providence; Franklin, Baker, Providence; Georgetown, Dennison, New York; Franklin, M'Clintock, St. Johns, P. R.; Dana, Peterson, Panama, P. R.; Elizabeth, Stewart, Panama, P. R.; Saluda, Hood, New York.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of David Kreider deceased, late of the township of Kingsessing, County of Philadelphia, are requested to settle their accounts within thirty days, and those having demands against said Estate to present them to JOHN F. GAUL, Adm nistrator.

april 5—2t*

BOARDING SCHOOL.

BRISTOL,

THIS Institution is pleasantly situated, all the useful branches of Euglish are taught, and particular attention paid to the morals of the pupils. DAVID LUKENS.

Reference in Philadelphia, Dr. John Moore, Arch st. of whom circulars can be had. April 5—3t*

THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, April 5th,

Will be presented a tragedy in 5 acts, called

FAZIO, OR THE ITALIAN WIFE.

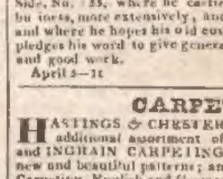
Giraldi Fazio, Mr. Southwell
Bianca, the Italian Wife, Miss Emery.

To conclude with a drama in 3 acts, called the

RED ROVER.

Mr. WARREN respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his BENEFIT will take place on MONDAY EVENING next, April 7th, when will be performed the *Innkeeper's Daughter*—*The Prisoner at Large*—and a favourite Farce in which Mr. SLOMAN will appear. In the course of the evening Mr. SLOMAN will sing several comic songs.—Mr. JEFFERSON'S Benefit on Friday. The Box Sheet for each Benefit will be open two days.

EXCURSION.



THE Steamboat Pennsylvania, Capt. Z. W. Kellum, will leave Arch st. wharf on Sunday morning, at seven o'clock, for the Canal and Fort Delaware, and landing passengers at the intermediate places, via Chester and Newcastle. Fare up and down $3 50. Breakfast and dinner provided on board.

N. B. The splendid packet boat Lady Clinton, will be in readiness on the arrival of the steam boat to convey passengers from Delaware city to St. George's and Summit Bridges, and return in time for the steamboat. Fare in the packet boat for the trip, 50 cents. april 5—1t

BOARDING SCHOOL, AT MOORESTOWN.

A BOARDING School has, for a few months, past, been opened in the pleasant and healthy village of Moorestown, New Jersey, 9 miles East from Philadelphia, on the direct road from Camden to Mount-holly; on which a small number of Scholars of each sex, can, (for the present) be very conveniently accommodated.

The course of study embraces the usual Branches of English Education, including Mathematics.——Terms for Board, and Tuition, exclusive of Geography, Grammar, and Mathematics, $22 per Quarter: including those Branches, $25, payable in advance.

Washing, 75 cents per Dozen.

Communication with the City, every day through the week, by the Moorestown and Mount-holly stages. Stage Fare for grown Persons 37 1-2 cents. For Children, in Proportion.

References may be made in Philadelphia, to Elijah Weaver, No. 5 North Front St. or to Thomas Perry, No. 67 North Second St. In Mount-holly, to William C. Gould, or to Anthony Sharp. Application for admission, at the School in Moorestown.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.
April 5—3t EZRA ROBERTS.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN B. STRYKER,

OF the late firm of Newkirk & Stryker, and JOSEPH FOGUE, of Wilmington, Del. have entered into copartnership, and are now trading under the firm of STRYKER & FOGUE, at No. 97 Market st. between 2d and 3d streets, in the store lately occupied by T. & R. Folwell, where they offer for sale, a general assortment of British, French and Domestic Dry Goods, at the very lowest market prices. April 5—7t

DOMESTIC CARPET FACTORY.

NOTICE to Wive, Housekeepers and others.—The Subscriber is the same person that occupied the stand in Race, below Seventh-street, as a Domestic Carpet Factory, for near 3 years, but removed from there in April, 1826; he now lives in Race, first house above Seventh-street, North Side, No. 135, where he carries on the Domestic Carpet business, more extensively, and on a more improved plan, and where he hopes his old customers will find him, and he pledges his word to give general satisfaction, as to honesty and good work. JOSEPH MALCOMSON.

April 5—3t

CARPETING.

HASTINGS & CHESTER, have just received a large additional assortment of BRUSSELS, VENETIAN and INGRAIN CARPETING, nearly all of which are in new and beautiful patterns; and with their former Stock of Carpeting, English and German FLOOR CLOTHS, *Baizes, Satin Damask, Muretts, Curtain Fringes, Rugs, Table and Piano Covers, Stair Rods*, &c. will be sold wholesale or retail, at low prices and on accommodating terms.

Carpet Ware House, 111 Chesnut street, next door above the Post Office. mar 29

Needle worked muslin Robes & Capes.

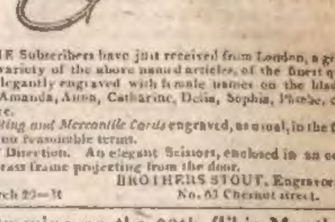
I. LEWIS,

No. 28 North Fifth street,

BELOW Arch, offers for sale an elegant assortment of needle worked muslin Robes and Capes of a late importation. Also, a general assortment of fancy Dry Goods. march 22—3t*

LADIES' SCISSORS

WITH NAMES.



THE Subscribers have just received from London, a great variety of the above named articles, of the finest quality, elegantly engraved with female names on the blades, viz: Amanda, Anna,

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

CONUNDRUMS.

1 An effigy attracts the sight,
If executed just and right;
But tell me why will effigies,
The palate of a person please.
2 Why would it be considered unmanly in you for to give offence to a grazier.
3 Why is one side of the leaf of a book, like an attendant on a great personage.
4 Why is the Britan lion like a slave.
5 Why is a safe saddle like a rubber.
6 Why is the letter C like a generalissimo.
7 Why is a dandy like a monster of the deep.
8 Why are cats like dice.
9 Which is the best part in time of distress.
10 What age do men generally desire.
11 What is life's greatest treasure.

J. S. D.

EPIGRAM.

What thou art reading o'er my bones,
I've often read on other stones;
And others soon shall read of thee,
What thou art reading now of me.—*Flaming.*

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

Ere yet her child has drawn its earliest breath,
A mother's love begins—it glows till death—
Lives before life—with death not dies—but seems
The very substance of immortal dreams.

DENY EVERY THING AND INSIST UPON PROOF.

Lawyer Acmoody (said our venerable friend) figured at the bar in Essex county Massachusetts something like a half century ago; he had a student named Varnum, who having just completed his studies was journeying to a distant town in company with his master. Acmoody on his way, observed to his Student—"Varnum you have now been with me three years and finished your studies; but there is one important part of a lawyer's practice of great consequence that I have never mentioned." "What is that?" inquired the student, "I will tell it," replied Acmoody, "provided you will pay expenses at the next tavern." The student agreed; and Acmoody imparted the maxim at the head of this article. The supper, &c were procured; and on preparing to set off from the tavern, Acmoody reminded Varnum that he had engaged to pay the bill—"*I deny every thing and insist upon proof,*" retorted Varnum.—The joke was so good, that Acmoody concluded it best to pay the bill himself.

A CHARACTER.

The years were fast away, and still she rose
In stature and in beauty; the soft winds
Of twenty changing seasons had cross'd her cheek,
And made its hue more lovely. In her shape
Was all the lightness of the fairest wazier,
And all its ease, and all its flexibility.
Her eye when resting had a cast of gentleness;
But, when in mirth it mov'd in its gay glance
Centred a loveliness, through which the spirit
Beam'd in bewildering brightness.

GOOD WINE NEEDS NO BUSH.

Commentators have been sadly puzzled to find the meaning of this proverb, which a resident in France during an autumn would easily have solved. In the departments where the vine is cultivated, the peasant sells its vintage, and as a sign, a green bush is stuck in the wall over the door. This is a regulation of the police, and so long as the person has any wine to sell so long must the bush remain. If one has made better wine than the other the news is soon spread about among the topers, and hence the proverb, *good wine needs no bush.—London Literary Gazette.*

David Garrick was once on a visit at Mr. Rigby's seat, Mistley Hall, Essex, when Dr. Gouge formed one of the party. Observing the prodigious appetite of the learned Doctor, Garrick indulged in some coarse jests on the occasion to the great amusement of the company—the Doctor excepted, who, when the laugh had subsided, thus addressed the party:—"Gentlemen, you must doubtless suppose, from the extreme familiarity with which Mr. Garrick has thought fit to treat me, that I am an acquaintance of his; but I can assure you, that till I met him here I never saw him but once before, and then I paid five shillings for the sight. Roscius was silent.

VIRTUE OF YOUNG WOMEN'S KISSES.

The notion of prolonging life by inhaling the breath of young women was (as observes Mr. Wadd) an agreeable delusion easily credited; and one physician, who had himself written on health, was so influenced by it, that he actually took lodgings in a boarding school, that he might never be without a constant supply of the proper atmosphere. Philip Thicknesse, who wrote the *Valetudinarian's Guide*, in 1799, seems to have taken a dose whenever he could. I am myself (says he turned of 60,) and in general though I have lived in various climates, and suffered both in body and mind, yet have always partaken of the breath of *young women, whenever they come in my way*. I feel none of the infirmities, which so often strikes the eyes and ears in this great city (Bath) of sickness, by men many years younger than myself."—*Wadd's Memoirs.*

Near Berlin, a soldier distracted by rejected love, attempted to drown himself—but at the moment of perishing, was saved, and afterwards put under guard to prevent his completing his intention; but he, in a short time, escaped, and ran towards the river. A comrade pursued him, but finding himself distanced, called out to the unfortunate, and threatened to *shoot* him if he did not return; the man immediately faced to the right about, the fear of being *killed* overcoming the desire of being *drowned*.

ITALIAN REVENGE.

An Italian feigned to be reconciled to one who had offended him. One evening, when they walked out to a retired spot, the Italian seized him by the back, and drawing a dagger, threatened to stab him if he did not abjure and curse his Creator. The other in vain entreated that he might not be obliged to commit what he felt horror in doing, but to save his life he complied. The assassin, having now completed his wish, plunged the poignard into his bosom, and exultingly exclaimed that he had revenged himself in the most dreadful manner possible; for he had caused the body and soul to perish at a single stroke.

Men of genius make the most ductile husbands; a fool has too much opinion of his own dear self, and too little of woman, to be easily governed.

The following receipt to cure a cold is said to be so efficacious, that we publish it at the request of a correspondent who has tested its virtues.—

Take a large tea spoon full of flaxseed with two pennies worth of artic liquorice, and a quarter of a pound of sun raisins. Put it into two quarts of soft water, and let it simmer over a slow fire, till it is reduced to one; then add to it a quarter of a pound of brown sugar candy, pounded, a table spoon full of white wine vinegar, or lemon juice. Note—The vinegar is best to be added only to that quantity you are going immediately to take; for if it be put into the whole it is liable in a little time to grow flat. Drink half a pint at going to bed, and take a little when the cough is troublesome. This receipt generally cures the worst of colds in two or three days, and if taken in time may be said to be an almost infallible remedy. It is a sovereign balsamic cordial for the lungs, without the opening qualities, which engender fresh colds on going out. It has been known to cure colds that have almost been settled into consumptions, in less than three weeks.

CURE FOR DEAFNESS.

Equal parts of the juice of house-leak, brandy and sweet oil in a phial, to be hung up and exposed to the sun for a month or more. This dropped into the ear at night, and on wool to be kept in the ear—a sure remedy for deafness.

HEMP.

From the American Farmer, vol. 8.

Hemp is a very hardy plant, resists drought and severe frost, is easier cultivated, less exhausting, and more profitable than many other crops, while which this does not interfere in its cultivation, (except the tobacco crop,) it is sown before, and gathered after, corn, and requires no attention when wheat is sown, harvested, or thrashed. It will grow, year after year, on the same ground, on which, if sufficiently rich, it is the surest crop. It is liable to no diseases, and injured by no insects.

The Soil.—The soil should be deep, clean, dry, rich, and mellow. The plant has a tap root, which descends to a considerable depth, and therefore the soil should be deep, and be thoroughly mellowed by deep and frequent ploughings. Fall ploughing, and two or three ploughings in the Spring, together with harrowing, so as to smooth the surface, (and thereby enable the seed to be sown even, and the hemp to spring up equally, and to be cut close to the roots,) are preparatory steps to the putting in of the seed.

The seed when sown.—The seed (to the amount of two bushels per acre, on middling soil, and three on rich ground,) should be sown as early as possible, in the Spring, after the ground becomes dry and well prepared. Early sowing renders the coat heavier and stronger, enables the hemp to cover the ground early, so as to smoother weeds, and, before the sun becomes powerful, to shade the soil and preserve its moisture. The seed, after being cast as often as possible, should be harrowed in, to an equal a depth as may be, that it may all start together; and a heavy roller should then be passed over, or a brush drawn across, to smooth the surface, in order that the hemp may be cut close to the roots.

Ripening and harvesting.—When the hemp becomes fit to be cut, the stalks of the blossom, or male hemp, turn yellow, become a good deal speckled, and drop most of their leaves, and if the air is still, a cloud of dust arises from the blossom stalks, and hangs over the field. When sown early, it will be fit to cut about the first of August. The above appearance will become indicative of the proper time, and then it should be cut without delay: for, if suffered to stand longer, (as about one-half of the stalks blossom, and the other half bear seed,) the stalks of the male will wither and blacken, and the coat be of but little value; and the female hemp, which has stood to ripen the seed, requires a longer time to rot than the male, and, consequently, both would be thereby injured. *The best way to get seed would be to save some thinly in a separate patch.* The mode of cutting is preferable to that of pulling: a man will cut half an acre per day, and a quarter, pulled, is said to be a day's work. By the former practice, the inconvenience of dust, and the dirt attached to the roots, will be avoided. Cut hemp will be worth ten dollars a ton more than the pulled. Knives, or hooks, for that purpose, may be obtained for about $1 25 each. When cut, spread the hemp a day or two, to dry it, then bind it, and put it up in shocks.

Wetting, (or rotting.)—As soon as harvested, in order to prevent the rains from discolouring it, proceed, as early as convenient, to wet it, by placing it in *clean, pure water*, formed by a stream spring, or clear pond. If rotted shortly after cutting, about five days are generally required for the purpose. You will be able to judge, by taking out a handful and drying it, and if the stalk of sheaves will shake out, and separate easily from the bark, having it clean and entire, the process of wetting is completed. The bark, or list of hemp, is connected with the stalk, by a substance which must be either wetted or dissolved, before they will separate; produce the separation, and the work is accomplished. Experience will be the best criterion. The water in which it is rotted should not run rapidly, as it would in that case wash away the coat. You may have three or four waggon loads of hemp, to the depth of three or four feet, sink at a time, but it should be completely submerged, though not suffered to touch the bottom. If separate quantities are put in on several successive days, the days and quantities should be noted, for the purpose of ascertaining which becomes first wretted, and which should, therefore, be first taken up: for if it is in the water a day or two too long, the hemp will be materially injured.

Dressing and securing.—When rotted, open and spread it, that it may dry soon. The process for breaking and swingling, is the same as that for flax. When it grows too long for dressing, (say from 8 to 10 feet,) it may be cut into two equal parts without any injury. Be very particular in keeping the long and short hemp separate, and not have the seed and butt ends put together: be also careful to dress it clean. When dressing it, put twelve handfuls in one head, laying them straight, the length of the hemp. The handfuls must not be tied; but bind the heads tight with a small band, about one foot from the butt end: it will then be ready to put into such sized bales as may be suitable. Some bail it into a box, across the bottom of which four ropes are laid to tie the hemp when pressed into it. When packed, it should be perfectly dry, otherwise it will rot.

IMPROVED PATENT CORDAGE.

THE Subscriber, manufacturer of Improved Patent Cordage, offers for sale

Gaugs of Rigging, Cables, Halsers, | Bolt and white Rope, Manilla Rope,

Also, a constant supply of CHAIN CABLES and ANCHORS, of all sizes.

He has constantly on hand a general assortment of Cordage, Ship Chandlery, Paints, etc. His Rope Walk and Machinery being extensive and his stock of Yarns large, he is always prepared to execute orders promptly and in the best manner. DAVID MYERLE.

No. 50 S. Wharves, and No 85 Swanson st. (Huddle's wharf) below Almond st. mar 29

STRAW BONNETS.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

LYDIA C. ALLEN takes this method of informing the ladies in general, that she manufactures and has for sale, American and English Straw Bonnets of the latest pattern, and made in the neatest style, at No. 54 North Second street, 2d door above Arch, upperside, where she wishes them to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. A general assortment of Children's Straw and Gimp. march 29—13t

RECEIVED

AT No. 46 North 4th street, five doors above Arch, 1 case 950 yards double chain blue black Florence, at 75 cts. usual retail price 87 1-2 cents, they are superior to any thing ever offered this Spring: 3 cases assorted Canton crapes, at 84, usual retail price 94 75; 50 dozen men's brown and mixt cotton hose at 50 cents a pair, usual retail price 75 cts. 1200 yards seersucker gingham at 31 cents; No. 16 & 22 assorted mantua ribbon by the yard or piece.

march 29—tf JOHN KENNEDY.

NOTICE.

State Bank at Trenton.

WHEREAS by an act passed by the Council and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey on the fourth day of March, 1828, it was enacted that it shall be lawful for the President, Directors and Company of the *State Bank* at Trenton, to give notice to all its creditors to present to the Cashier of the said *Bank* in the city of Trenton, a statement in writing of their respective claims against the said *Bank*—and at the same time to deposit with the said Cashier, the original Bills, Notes, Drafts or other vouchers, issued by the said Bank, together with true copies of all other contracts, agreements, securities or accounts, on which the said demands are founded, with a statement of the amount thereof, within SIX MONTHS after the first publication of such notice. That upon any demand being so presented, and the original Bills, Notes, Drafts or other Vouchers, issued by said *Bank*, and copies of any other contract, agreement, securities or account, on which the same is founded, being so deposited with the Cashier of the said *Bank* within the time limited for that purpose, the said Cashier shall give to the creditor so exhibiting such demand, and depositing such Vouchers, a certificate thereof, which certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the presenting such demand and depositing the Vouchers, be transferable by endorsement, and entitle the holder to be paid rateably out of the assets or funds of the *Banks*. That any creditor failing to exhibit his demand and deposit the Vouchers thereof within the time so limited, shall be barred from receiving any dividend of such assets.

NOW, in pursuance of the provisions of the above recited act, I, *Stacy A. Paxson*, Cashier of the *State Bank* at Trenton, do hereby give notice to all whom it may concern, that I will attend at my residence in the city of Trenton, between the hours of TEN A. M. and FIVE P. M. to receive the demands of creditors and deposits of their Vouchers, and issue certificates thereof according to the provisions of the said act. STACY A. PAXSON, Cashier.

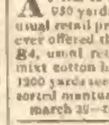
Trenton, March 17th, 1828. march 29—6t

CAUTION.

IN consequence of an intimation having been made to Messrs. Joseph Rodgers and Son, that several Merchants have surreptitously attempted to impose on the Public, Cutlery Goods of an inferior manufacture, Stamped with their Name, as, and for Goods manufactured by them, Messrs. Joseph Rodgers and Sons, think it right to caution the Public against the Fraud, and to observe that no Cutlery Goods are of their manufacture unless they are stamped with "Rodgers, Cutlers to his Majesty," upon the Blade. mar 29 9t

BARTRAM'S
BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERY,

Near Gray's Ferry, four miles from Philadelphia.



THE Subscriber informs the public that he has for sale at the old establishment, an extensive assortment of the finest Fruit trees, Hardy Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Green House Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c.

The Grape Vines are particularly deserving the attention of the public, as they consist of upwards of 100 sorts of the finest Wine and Table Grapes, from France and Germany. The greater part of which will stand this climate and bear well. They are equal to any that can be procured from the Long Island Nursery, and one third cheaper.

Orders left at the Store of Messrs. Shipley & Bartram, No. 97 High-street, at Alderman Harrison's, No. 68 South Second-street, or sent by mail to the Subscriber, will meet prompt attention. ROBERT CARR.

☞ Splendid show of Camellia Japonica, now in bloom, the Garden. March 29 3t*

THE DAILY CHRONICLE.

On MONDAY, the 7th of April, 1828, will be Published, the First Number of a Daily Evening Paper, under the above title.

IT is intended to office to the patronage of the Public, a Journal to be conducted on liberal and independent principles, and guided by the laws of integrity and decorum acknowledged by honourable men in the transaction of private life; which, with the utmost freedom of discussion on all subjects within its scope, shall treat with due respect the customs and opinions of Society in all its divisions; never sacrificing the cause of Truth to considerations that are too often allowed to prevail. To elevate the standard of the Public Press, by carefully avoiding all that may tend to degrade, and, by active and assiduous exertion, to extend the stock of general knowledge and entertainment, shall be objects constantly in view.

Republican by inclination, habit, and principle—regarding the Constitution of the United States, and that of Pennsylvania, as excellently adapted to fulfil the great objects of government, we shall always desire our political opinions to be tried by those standards.

We shall not put on the livery of either of those parties into which the people of this country are now divided; but we shall not avoid the discussion of any subject of political interest, on account of its connection with party questions. The fear of being numbered among the devoted adherents of an Administration, shall not stifle our approbation of measures calculated to promote the public welfare; nor shall we be slow to censure what we think wrong, from the apprehension of being counted in the ranks of their systematic opponents. In these, as in all other discussions, we shall seek Truth where we hope to find her, and present her, without disguise or mutilation, to the world. Strictly adhering to this course, we hope to offer an acceptable substitute for the undiscriminating zeal of Party, and, notwithstanding the excitement that exists, and for some time longer, will probably continue, our expectations are sanguine, that the faithful performance of this portion of our duty will receive the approbation of the judicious and the liberal.

We shall be forward to protect the character of our Country and its citizens against malevolent attacks from any quarter. Strictures on either, founded in truth, and tending to our improvement, we shall receive as they deserve, and endeavour to point out the mode of making them useful.

The proceedings of Congress and the Pennsylvania Legislature, with such transactions of the other state Governments as may appear interesting, shall be duly attended to. Foreign and Domestic Intelligence shall be carefully selected from every accessible source, and presented in a form as attractive as we can devise; including reports of such trials and decisions in the Courts of Justice as may be thought likely to attract attention from the nature of the facts, or the principles involved in them.

The interests of the State of Pennsylvania, particularly the system of Internal Improvement, shall command our best endeavours to support them.

To Literature, and especially that of our own Country, an ample portion of our care shall be devoted; and to this department we shall always turn, as to a recreation and relief from more irksome duties. If, by establishing a title to confidence, the praise or censure of the DAILY CHRONICLE become important, we shall rejoice to promote every meritorious literary enterprise, observing in this, as in every thing else, the strictest impartiality. The earliest indications of talent we shall always be disposed to treat with kindness. The loftiest reputation shall not controul the expression of our own opinion on the performance of its possessor; while we trust that the tone and spirit of our remarks will secure us against the imputation of arrogance. The pretensions of those who may rely on other grounds than their own worth, we shall endeavour to reduce to their proper level; and every thing tending to encourage vice, in any shape, shall be assailed with as much vigour as we can bring to the task.

The popular branches of Science, and even those portions of professional learning which may be rendered intelligible and interesting to general readers, shall not be neglected. Mechanical inventions and improvements, which are daily extending the physical powers of man, and to which our own countrymen have contributed so much, we shall think entitled to especial regard.

We shall endeavour to procure the earliest and most correct Commercial information. Advertisements, Marine Intelligence, and every thing usually considered within the province of a Daily Paper, are included in our design.

The proprietors of the DAILY CHRONICLE have no doubt that a Journal conforming to this plan, and conducted with a competent share of ability, will receive sufficient encouragement to reward the labour and responsibility of the enterprize. To *fidelity* in their promises, they have no fear that they shall ever be found wanting. As to their capacity to perform what they have undertaken, they can only express their hope, that unremitting zeal and diligence will go far towards supplying their deficiencies.

☞ The DAILY CHRONICLE will be published by CHARLES ALEXANDER (late of the firm of ATKINSON & ALEXANDER,) at No 19, SOUTH THIRD STREET, at Eight Dollars per annum.

Gentlemen at a distance wishing to patronize "The Daily Chronicle," will accompany their orders, addressed to the publisher, with six months subscription in advance, and they will be promptly attended to.

Country Editors, who are disposed to assist in promoting the circulation of the *Daily Chronicle*, will confer a favour by inserting the above, and will thereby entitle themselves to a free exchange. March 1—tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Co-partnership of Samuel C. Atkinson and Charles Alexander, under the firm of *Atkinson and Alexander*, was dissolved on the 25th day of February, 1828, by mutual consent. The publication of the Casket and Saturday Evening Post will be continued by S. C. Atkinson, who is authorized to settle all accounts of said concern.

S. C. ATKINSON,
CHARLES ALEXANDER.

All persons indebted, in any way, to the firm of Atkinson & Alexander, are respectfully solicited to make payment, promptly, to enable the subscriber to make a complete and speedy settlement of the accounts; and those having demands against the firm, are requested to present them to S. C. ATKINSON.

March 1, 1828.

JOB PRINTING.

CHAS. ALEXANDER,

(Late of the firm of Atkinson & Alexander,)

AT THE OLD STAND,

112 Chesnut street,

Directly opposite to the Post office,

CONTINUES THE

JOB PRINTING BUSINESS

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

☞ Orders left at the publication Office of the DAILY CHRONICLE, No. 19 South Third street, three doors below Chesnut, will be attended to.

CEDAR TUBS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to manufacture all kinds of Cedar Tubs and Buckets, such as bathing tubs, tube for manufacturers, &c.

Shippers, country merchants and others will find it their interest to call and purchase the above articles, as they are extensively manufactured by the subscriber, who will sell them, wholesale and retail, as low as any other person in the city. The workmanship is warranted.

Orders from the country will be punctually attended to.

GIDEON COX, Ag.

No 140 Market street above Sixth, and 337 Market street, near Ninth, north side. mar 22—3t

MOTT'S KNITTING COTTON.

FOR sale at No. 12 North 5th Street, nearly opposite the sign of the White Horse, Mott's Three Threaded Sea Island Knitting Cotton, also Slater's and other superior Knitting Cotton, which will be sold low by the pound—and an assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, among which are Plain Ginghams and Calicoes, Irish Linens, Long Lawns Cambric, Jaconet & Book muslin, Linen & Cotton Checks, Striped Silks, India & Swiss Mull, and a variety of Domestic muslins, Checks Plaids &c &c mar 29-3t*

Straw Bonnet Manufactory.
MRS. E. HENLEY,

No. 4 North Second street.

CONTINUES to manufacture Straw and Gimp Cottage Bonnets of fashionable patterns. She has on hand Straw and Gimp Cottage Bonnets, Leghorn Flats and Crowns do. Leghorn Bonnet Hats, Men's and Boy's Leghorns and Sea grass hats, pink, blue, white and black ribbon, do. do. mantua, do. do. Straw do. Nankin, a variety of fancy ribbons, plain satins and mantua ribbons, from 2 to 22, piping, cord, and a great variety of millinery trimmings.

Straw plat and chain gimp by the single yard or larger quantity. Also, English straw plat.

Also, in exchange Misses Leghorn hats, do. do. gimp, do. do. straw, at very moderate prices.

N. B. Country Merchants supplied on the most reasonable terms. march 29—3t

BOOK KEEPING FOR LADIES.

AS BOOK KEEPING on scientific principles has become so justly and highly prized, not only for its practical utility but accomplishment to *Ladies* and the frequent application to the undersigned for *Tuition*, he most respectfully announces that he has made suitable arrangements for a class to commence on Tuesday the 8th of April.

The term for a course is 6 mos. 11 hours each day, though it is admitted that a person of good acquirements, pursuing the most strict order and method prescribed with diligence, may learn in half the time. The hour of attendance will be made to suit the convenience of all concerned. Please to apply prior to the above time from 2 to 4 P. M. at No. 61 *THE ADY.* T. McLANAHAN.

mar 29—2t*

SPRING MILLINERY.

Mrs. M. WADE,

WILL open on Wednesday, the 26th of March, an assortment of fashionable Millinery. Also, a variety of Straw Bonnets, at

No. 153 South Second street.

march 22—3t*

TO THE LADIES.

SPRING MILLINERY

OF the latest patterns from Paris will be opened on Monday, the 31st inst. at Johnson's, No. 147 North Second street.

N. B. Leghorns whitened and pressed in a superior manner. march 29—6t*

REMOVAL.

P. VAN PELT, Dentist, has removed to No. 117, North East corner of Spruce and Fourth street. march 15—6m*

PULMEL,

A safe and efficient specific Remedy for the

CONSUMTION,

AND NOTHING ELSE.

HAS been discovered by a medical gentleman of Philadelphia; it is a new compound of vegetable substances, susceptible of many effectual forms, and operating by internal use and inhalation. It has been found available in the five stages, and in almost all the kinds of consumption; it cures the disease or prevents its formation in those liable. Price one dollar per bottle, or 75 cents wholesale, for the Syrup of Balsam of PULMEL. Orders must be sent to SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON, No. 113 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

CANARY, MOCKING & RED BIRDS.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 176 Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street. march 22—tf

PARKER'S VEGETABLE RENOVATING PANACEA;

Warranted superior to any now in use,

FOR THE CURE OF

RHEUMATISM,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
ULCERS,
MERCURIAL, AND
SYPHILITIC DISEASES.

Likewise, complaints arising from an impure state of the blood, Putrid Sore Throat, and the early stages of Consumption, &c.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN HART & SON, *No. 18 South Second st.*
EDWARD B. GARRIGUES, *cor. of 6th & Market.*
THOS. OLIVER, *N. E. cor. of Front & Cathurine.*
P. WILLIAMSON, *N. E. corner of 2d & Almond*
S. C. SHEPPARD, *No. 107 S. 9th st. below Walnut*
WM. ROVOUDT, *S. W. cor. of Fourth and Wood.*
M'GINNIS, *N. W. corner of Fifth and Race streets.*
WM. SCATTERGOOD, *corner of 2d and Green.*
BURGIN & WOOD, *No. 19 North Third street.*
WM. R. WHITE, *S. E. corner of Union and Third.*
CHARLES MARSHALL, *No. 241 Market street.*
FREDERICK KLETT, *N. E cor. Callowhill & 2d.*

Also for sale by the principal Druggists throughout the Union.

Certificates and directions printed in a pamphlet form, accompany each bottle—price $2, or $20 per dozen.

Orders from any part of the United States, addressed to JOHN A. PARKER, No. 209 North Eighth, four doors above Wood street, or S. C. ATKINSON, No. 113 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, will be attended to. mar 22—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

A BARGAIN—FOR SALE,

A commodious three story Stone HOUSE and Piazza, situate in the borough of Frankford, together with a two story building, 36 feet by 18, in the rear of the House, calculated for a weaving shop, as which it is now occupied; or at a trifling expense could be made into two dwellings, having a cellar under the whole, such houses being now in demand in that neighbourhood. The lot is 80 feet front by 130 deep, on the highest and most healthy part of Frankford, adjoining the residence of Col. Page.

Possession may be had by the 1st of April.—A part of the purchase money only is required. Apply to

A. RAMAGE,
March 22—3t. Library street.

Manager's Office, 121 Chesnut-st.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF Pennsylvania, Class No. 3, for 1828.—To be drawn on Wednesday the 16th day of April, 1828, 45 number lottery—6 drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$2,000	is	$2,000
1 do	1,000	is	1,000
1 do	2,500	is	2,500
1 do	2,289	is	2,289
4 do	1,000	is	4,000
4 do	500	is	2,000
8 do	250	is	2,000
39 do	50	is	1,950
32 do	10	is	1,560
39 do	30	is	1,170
78 do	15	is	1,170
390 do	10	is	3,900
1,446 do	5	is	22,230
5,054 Prizes, 9,138 Blanks,	14,100 tickets		$50,760

In this scheme, composed of 45 numbers by ternary combination, with six drawn ballots, there will be 20 prizes with three of the drawn numbers on each; 585 each with two of the drawn numbers out; and 446 each with one of the drawn numbers on; the residue having none of the drawn numbers on being blanks.

To determine the fate of the 14,100 tickets in the scheme, the 45 numbers, from 1 to 45 inclusive, will be placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and six of them will be drawn out, and that ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers and combination, will be entitled to the prize of $2,000.

1 has having on it the 3d, 4th and 5th, to	4,000
3d, 5th and 6th, to	2,500
4th, 5th and 6th, to	1,280
Those four tickets having on them the 2d, 4th and 5th; 2d, 4th and 6th; 2d, 5th & 6th, 3d, 4th & 5th, each	1,000
Those four tickets having on them, the 1st, 5th and 6th; 2d, 3d and 4th; 2d, 3d and 5th; 2d, 3d and 6th, each	500
All others with three of the drawn numbers on them, (being eight) each	250
Those 30 tickets having on them the 1st & 2d drawn numbers, each	50
Those 30 tickets having on them the 3d and 4th drawn numbers, each	40
Those 39 tickets having on them the 4th and 5th drawn numbers, each	30
Those 78 tickets having on them the 4th and 6th, or the 5th and 6th, each	15
All others, with two of the drawn numbers on, (being 300) each	10
And all tickets having one only of the drawn numbers on, being 4440, each	5

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

YATES & M'INTYRE, *Managers.*

☞ Tickets and shares for sale at the Manager's Office, 121 Chesnut street, at Scheme price $4, till Saturday night the 3d of March inst. after which they will advance to $5 mar 22—3t

SELECT CLASSES
OF YOUNG LADIES TAUGHT,
By D. HUTTON,

AT No. 29 Sansom street, four doors below Eighth street.

MORNING CLASSES.

First, Penmanship.
Second, English Grammar and History.
Third, Arithmetic
Fourth, Geography.
Composition, Book Keeping, by double entry, and the minor branches of the Mathematics will be taught as individuals may require. Terms moderate.

Per Quarter of twelve weeks—

For the four specified classes collectively,	$10 00
For each class separately,	3 00
The latter branches separately,	10 00
Altogether,	15 00

No pains will be spared to render satisfaction.

As to reference enough could be given, but the subscriber having been twelve years in the business, and known as a teacher, it is deemed superfluous.

Having found by experience that one great reason of pupils not making a greater proficiency in study is, the erroneous mode of blending the branches of education together, crowding the minds of children with so much, and loading their memories with so confused a mass of matter, (thus commanding the attention of the teacher to so many objects together or in quick succession, that it is impossible to convey that instruction on each branch which the young mind acquires) he has adopted this plan.

Hoping to meet with a liberal patronage from a generous and enlightened public, I subscribe myself their friend.

march 15—4t D. H.

MOORE HALL MILL.

TO RENT,

THE MOORE MERCHANT MILL, situate in Schuylkill township, Chester county, Pa. 24 mile. from Philadelphia, and 7 from Norristown; the situation of this mill is peculiarly advantageous for the merchant business, lying on the Schuylkill, convenient to the canal, and the public road leading from Lancaster to Philadelphia, and calculated for a large business. For terms apply to the subscriber near the premises, or to Joseph and Thomas Wood & Co. No. 61 Market street. JAMES WOOD, M. H.

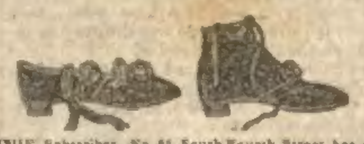
march 8—tf

COPPER WAREHOUSE.

FRANCIS HARNEY, Sen. Coppersmith, 71 South Front street, above Walnut, has constantly on hand of his own manufacturing, COPPER and BRASS KETTLES, calculated for washing, dairy or preserving; housepans, Tea Kettles, STILLS of all kinds and WORMS, with a general assortment of COPPER WARE for domestic use. He keeps constantly on hand, *tin plates in boxes, Block Tin, Lead, Spelter, Wire* of all sizes, Borax, Black Lead Pots, &c. at the very lowest prices.

Old metals bought, or taken in payment. feb 16—1y

To Western and Southern
MERCHANTS.



THE Subscriber, No. 68, South Fourth Street, has constantly on hand and for sale a large and elegant assortment of Ladies', Misses, and Children's fashionable Boots, and Shoes, of a superior quality and workmanship, of his own manufacture. Country merchants and others will do well to call and examine for themselves, as the prices will be low for cash or approved paper.

jan 12—6m JOSEPH T. M'MULLIN.

E. BRIGHT,
ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MANUFACTURER,

No. 66, ARCH STREET, BELOW THIRD.

☞ Country Merchants supplied at the shortest notice. feb. 9—3m

PATENT SHOE THREADS,

AND a general assortment of SHOE FINDINGS, constantly kept for sale at the lowest prices, by

JOHN FOLLANSBEE,
feb 9—6m 24 Lombard street, above Second.

DR. CHAMBERS'
REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.
BEWARE OF IMPOSTURE.

THE almost incredible success which Dr. Chambers' Medicine has met with in the cure of Intemperance, has brought forth many fraudulent imitations of this valuable remedy. To secure the public against imposition, the directions accompanying the genuine remedy for Intemperance are signed by James H. Hart, M. D. and A. M. Fanning, successors to Dr. Chambers. Sold in Philadelphia exclusively by the following Agents:

WILLIAM MOORHEAD,
315 South Second street.
ELLIS & MORRIS,
80 Chesnut street.

feb 16—tf

WILLIAM H. MOORE,
UNDERTAKER,

No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)

THE subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of coffins, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented. Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Ice Boxes, &c.

The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *Circumstances taken into consideration.* feb 23—6m

SLOOP THETIS.
FOR SALE,

THE

SLOOP THETIS,

OF about 20 tons burthen, light draft of water, and in good repair, suitable for the River trade. For further particulars apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, 119 Chesnut street.

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON.

feb 23—6t

SOUTHERN FEATHERS.

8000 Wt. Prime Southern Feathers, put up in sacks from 30 to 50 lbs. to suit purchasers, which will be sold very low on application to

BAILLESON & HARMER,
feb 23—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine street.

Warranted water proof boots and shoes.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced manufacturing Water Proof Boots and Shoes of different qualities on as reasonable terms as they can be had in the city of Philadelphia. JOB W. FOLWELL, Agent,

jan 19—6m 312 North Front street.

AMERICAN PORCELAIN.

THE Subscribers having brought the manufacture of this article to a high state of perfection, inform the public that they can be supplied with American China of a quality equal in strength and beauty to any that can be imported, and upon the most reasonable terms at their stores, No. 26 and 27 Arcade, where orders will be thankfully received.

Initials or fancy work to suit the taste of individuals will be executed agreeably to order in the neatest style.

A liberal discount will be allowed to dealers, and when their demands are sufficiently extensive, the size of the ware will be given into their hands.

march 8—tf TUCKER & HULME.

Artificial Flowers, Patterns, &c.

MISS B. T. MARTIN, No. 389 Broadway, New York, being extensively engaged in manufacturing and importing artificial flowers, offers them at wholesale and retail on the most reasonable terms, and invites the orders of country merchants and milliners. Patterns for every style of lace, muslin, braid and rug work, for caps, collars, bags, mats, &c. &c. of the latest fash ons in great variety always on hand.

Miss B. M. the *only Repairer of damaged Leghorn* in America, will execute all orders in that department of her business as usual. march 12—14t

Hides, Leather, &c.

JOSEPH HOWELL & CO. at their old stand 107 Chesnut Street, keep a constant supply of Spanish Hides, dry and salted, Tanner's oil, Tanner's and Currier's tools, and a general assortment of leather, finished and in the rough, all of which will be sold low for cash, or the usual credit.

All kinds of leather in the rough wanted, for which the highest cash price will be given, or taken in exchange for Hides.

Leather stored free of charge, and sold on commission. jan 5—3mrow

JUST PUBLISHED,

AN elegant work of the city of Philadelphia; a revisal of the best plates of Birch's well known views of the city, with additions, comprising eleven sheets of the most interesting subjects. The frontispiece is a correct Portrait of Penn's Tree, taken in its highest prime by Thomas Birch, and but little before its decay, a commendation is now continued upon its site in white marble.

This part of the work has been long out of print, separated from its minor subjects and inferior plates, with an intention of supplying and placing it upon a better basis for a more extensive work; the city has sustained many losses by removals of elegant structures and damages by fire; it is the intention of the proprietor in his supplement, to supply those losses with other memorable relics, such as shall be worthy to come in with the new improvements, and so construct the work so that it may be bound with cards and sheets to receive all other publications illustrative of the city, and place it on the principles of Pennant's London, for the use of History. To be had at Mr. Dobson's, 108 Chesnut street, or at the Proprietor's, No. 100 Cherry street, between Sixth and Seventh. march 8—tf

B. OTIS

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public he has removed to No. 112 Arch street, above Sixth. march 22—3t

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that at one o'clock in the forenoon of Wednesday, the 15th day of April next, at the house now kept by Joseph Wilden, innkeeper, in Mount Holly, in the County of Burlington, books will be opened to receive subscriptions for the company called "The President, Managers and Company for the improvement of the navigation of the North Branch of Rancocas Creek," agreeable to the provis